

# ARMY TIMES

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Five Cents

## Senate Passes Bill To Conscript Men 21 to 31 Years Old; Provision Also Made to Take Over Factories, If Necessary

### Senate Votes \$5,133,169,277 for Defense

ack to the House for agreement minor differences went the \$5,169,277 "total" defense bill, week, after earlier passage by House. Chairman May of the Military Affairs Committee set a limit of two days to the vote and predicted passage of the bill by the House no later than next day.

The bill provides the last cash item in a \$15,000,000,000 rearmament program which the nation will build and equip the sea land forces to an unprecedented degree. Like a business firm which steadily built up cash resources its competitors have gone in plant expansion and modernization, the nation is awake to the fact that desperate is necessary to stay in business and is ready to pour vast sums the struggle for survival.

The bill, when passed, is expected to provide funds for complete hauling and modernization of military plant. It visualizes:

#### W MILITARY MACHINE

Complete and total modernization plus new equipment for an army of 1,200,000 men in service.

Reserve stocks of tanks, guns, artillery and ammunition for an additional 800,000 men to raise the total forces to 2,000,000, in case of emergency.

Manufacturing facilities, government and privately owned, necessary to produce complete equipment for 2,000,000 of soldiers, and to

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### Parachutes Save Flight as Bomber Cracks Up

ALAMA, Wash.—All eight occupants of an Army bomber paraded to safety today after the motor failed. The plane, of the 73rd Bombardment Squadron, McCord Field, Wash., crashed on a farm ten miles north of here.

Mechanic William Huntley, the first to reach the ground after "bail-out" of the falling ship, said: "The first we knew anything was wrong was when the motors stopped." The others who reached the ground safely were:

First Lt. Jack B. Donahew, pilot; Lt. Harry P. King, co-pilot; Staff Sgt. H. A. Davis, crew chief and engineer; Sgt. D. T. Delong, bombardier; Pvts. T. H. Stitt, H. W. Duller and W. A. James.



**ROOSEVELT MEETS WITH NEW DEFENSE BOARD.**—Just before they left for Canada to confer with Canadian members of the joint defense board, President Roosevelt talked with American members at the White House. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia smiles at the Chief Executive. Beaming upon LaGuardia are (left to right) Capt. Harry W. Hill, Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, Capt. Forrest P. Sherman, Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick and John D. Hickerson.

—Wide World Photo

### Joint Defense Board Starts Tour; New England Officers Faced With Problem of Invasion

OTTAWA—While Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia conferred in New York, other members of the American-Canadian Defense Board began an inspection this week of North Atlantic bases, to lay a foundation for joint U. S.-Canadian defense.

At least a week will be taken for an extensive Maritime Province and Newfoundland trip. The island of Newfoundland, which holds an important strategic position, already has Canadian military guards, seaplane bases and a large airport at Botwood.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, U.S.N., Col. Joseph T. McNarney for Army and Air, and Commander Forrest P. Sherman for Navy and Air are American representing the U. S. Army. Canadian officers are Air-Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe and Capt. L. W. Murray of the Canadian Navy.

Coastal, land, sea and air defenses will be visited, giving a background for discussion when the board resumes its meetings September 9 in Washington. A short statement issued by LaGuardia before he left for New York announced simply that the inspection tour would cover existing Canadian defense facilities on the east coast. Whether consideration will be given to the selection of possible sites for United States bases in the North Atlantic, and whether joint occupation of some

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### Guards Re-design 5 Who Had Designs on Payroll

PHILADELPHIA—Five men languished in the calaboose here at the end of a melee involving a group of National Guardsmen, a \$15,000 regimental payroll, a troop of non-military cavalry and one lieutenant.

It was time for paying off at the National Guard armory and a boisterous crowd was there. Field-hardened troopers, recently returned from maneuvers in New York, were impatient for the arrival of the paymaster.

An automobile slid to a stop at the armory entrance but no one got out. It remained there for several minutes before Lt. Robert Atkinson decided to do something about it. The pay wagon was due to arrive at any time and this car was blocking the way.

Lieutenant Atkinson approached the car, began to remonstrate, and got a ready answer. Someone reached out and punched the lieutenant, then someone else hit him on the head with a pistol butt.

It was just as if mess call had sounded an hour late, with steak on the menu. It was like the swarming of bees in the spring. Guardsmen were all over the car and its occupants before you could blink twice in succession.

The infantry had already mopped up the post when cavalry reserves lunged into action. These were 14 of Philly's "finest". They were in me to pick up what was left of the enemy and take all five to jail, where they were booked on suspicion of plotting robbery.

(Continued on page 2)

### Vote of 58-31 Ends Bitter Senate Controversy and Sends Bill To House Where Passage Is Expected Within One Week; Army Plans Ready; First Drafted Men May Reach the Camps by October 15.

WASHINGTON—The first of a series of steps which lead to the building of a great defense Army was taken when the Senate passed by 58-31, the bill authorizing the registration of 12,000,000 U. S. male citizens, aged 21 to 31, from whom will be selected 900,000 men a year for military service and training.

An eleventh hour amendment, approved 69-16, added a far-reaching provision to the bill, authorizing the drafting of key industries, if and when defense officials consider it necessary.

#### FIRST PEACETIME DRAFT LAW EVER PASSED

It was the first draft law ever passed by the Senate during peacetime. The nation has taken along stride toward placing itself on a war footing for any possible emergency.

Although the bill has yet to be passed by the House, it is expected that within two weeks this will be accomplished. Chief difference of opinion in the House has to do with the age range voted by the Senate and provision for drafting industry. House supporters of the bill are said to favor the age range of 21 to 45 for registration.

In the bitter controversy which raged on the Senate floor for three weeks, to defeat or delay passage of the bill. One amendment offered to delay the bill and thus delay organization of a draft Army, was defeated by the slender margin of two votes.

As finally passed, the bill permits the drafting of male citizens for training and service any place in the Western Hemisphere or in U. S. possessions outside the Hemisphere, not more than 900,000 draftees to be in service during any one year. By 1945, when the terms of the bill cease to operate, the nation expects to have a force of 4,000,000 trained men in service and in reserve.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has said that an army of at least this size is necessary for defense of the Western Hemisphere.

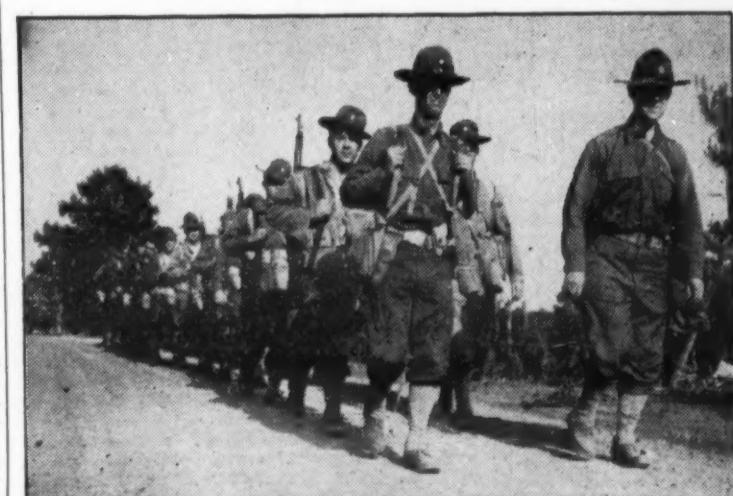
#### 400,000 CALLED OCT. 15

Plans of the Army presented to Congress call for drafting 400,000 men in four increments beginning Oct. 15 with an additional 400,000 to be called in April, 1941 and like numbers in succeeding years.

By the terms of the industry-draft amendment, power would be granted to the Army and Navy to take over factories essential to national defense, if they cannot secure fair terms from the owners as to arms orders.

The amendment was adopted after charges were made on the floor that contractors were refusing Navy orders because British contracts were more lucrative due to the 7 to 8 per cent profit restriction placed on Navy orders. The proviso states that

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Dusty files of Guardsmen will soon be tramping along the roads of the nation in training for national defense. These men are Regulars—members of the 10th Infantry.

## Defense Preparations Move Ahead; WPA to Improve Military Roads and Airports, Army to Spruce Up Posts

**WASHINGTON** — Full defense preparations are making some progress despite all talk of "bottlenecks" and "snags". The defense commission is awarding contracts with speed, the War Department, as funds become available, is rushing improvement on Army shelters for draftees that are expected this fall and the WPA has joined the big parade for national defense.

**Howard O. Hunter**, acting WPA administrator, said that improvement of strategic military roads and airports would take precedence in \$7,271,100 of new defense projects in 27 states and Puerto Rico.

In Maryland approximately 3500 workers are engaged on defense projects, all marked "immediate" and given preference over all other projects.

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jobs from the unemployed."

Mr. Burdick added that he was having difficulty in finding experienced engineers and metal workers to go to the Isthmus.

### CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TO TEACH METEOROLOGY

**CHICAGO**—As part of its contribution to the national defense program, the University of Chicago will establish an institute of meteorology, it was announced by Robert M. Hutchins, university president.

The meteorological institute, which will open Sept. 29, will train army, air corps members, as well as weather bureau personnel and reg-

(Continued on page 11)

## U. S. Field Artillery School Tests New Methods Employed In Europe's War

**FORT SILL, Okla.**—The war in Europe has taught the United States many military lessons and they are being put to good use here where the U. S. Army shows 'em how to keep the caissons rollin'.

Four new innovations are apparent at the Field Artillery School:

1. Use of a new German-developed wide-angle camera for rapid production of maps for five control.

2. Training officers in gunnery of all calibers.

3. An increase in the ratio of horse-drawn artillery.

4. Use of higher caliber guns for anti-tank fire.

Units of the Regular Army that specialize in their field are stationed here to serve as guinea pigs in various experiments.

The school's primary function is to train competent leaders for all field artillery units.

Brig. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, commandant of the school, says the tendency in field artillery gunnery is toward simplification. Lt. Col. H. L. C. Jones, director of the gunnery department, points out that old methods are going through a period of marked revision.

The war in Europe has shown that our methods on air observation must be revamped. In unmapped areas the most difficult problem of the artillery is the survey which leads to the construction of the firing chart upon which the guns must be located with reasonable accuracy. As the basis for the survey air photos must be available.

This problem was greatly simplified by the new wide-angle lens camera now being tested at the school. The camera at an altitude of 20,000 feet, can produce a photo showing more than 30,000 square miles of terrain. Such a photo is invaluable to the artillery because it shows in a single picture the positions of both guns and their targets.

Changes have also been made in the types of weapons being studied at the school. Heretofore instruction was limited to the light 75mm gun, with some work with the 155mm howitzer. Now the school expects to teach gunnery with the heavier types and calibers.

**Baltimore Municipal Airport**—General work engaging 1,000 men. Construction of a hangar at Baltimore Airport for the 129th Observation Squadron of the Maryland National Guard is the latest defense project to get under way. Workers were assigned to the project this week and the force will be increased as the need arises.

A partial list of defense projects already completed by the W. P. A. include the 5th Regiment Armory in Baltimore, restoration of ordnance material at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, construction of an incinerator at Fort McHenry, improvements to Fort Hoyle and Fort Howard, construction of the Indian-head Powder Factory road in Charles County and rehabilitation work on National Guard armories at Denton, Laurel, Hyattsville, Centreville, Easton, Cumberland, Towson, Pikesville and Salisbury.

### START DIGGING CHANNEL FOR NEW PANAMA LOCKS

**WASHINGTON**—Preparations for the gigantic task of digging a new channel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are almost complete, Bernard L. Burdick, chief of the Panama Canal's office here, disclosed. The project will cost \$277,000,000.

"Already a fleet of dredges has been turned loose on the job of enlarging the canal," Mr. Burdick said. "Within a week or two we'll advertise for competitive bids to start the dry land excavation."

The new locks will constitute the waterway's third set. It will be restricted to U. S. Navy alone. The locks are designed to reduce the canal's vulnerability to bombing and sabotage.

Engineers estimate that it would take years normally to complete the project, but they hope to do it in less time. Two thousand workers have already been hired and sent to the zone, Mr. Burdick said, "and we are swamped with applications for

## Rich Man, Poor Man



—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Defense Board Placed 50 Per Cent of Army's Appropriation In 6 Weeks; Rounds Out 3 Months of Work

**WASHINGTON**—Rounding out its first three months of work, the National Defense Council reports that it has placed Army and Navy defense equipment orders at the rate of hundreds of millions of dollars a month.

Said William S. Knudsen:

"We placed contracts for 50 percent of the Army appropriations and 75 percent of the Navy appropriations in the last six weeks, so we know we are getting somewhere."

That is only the beginning. There is still more spending ahead in a pending Congressional appropriation exceeding \$5,000,000,000.

In the latter part of May when the President formed the defense commission, it consisted of nothing but the names of six men and one woman. Today it has a payroll of 500 employees. At the top one can find some of the leading figures of industry, labor and finance. It is probably the most impressive staff of big business brains recruited by the government since the World War.

When the commission started its job, the questions confronting it were: What do we need? Where is it? How do we get it?

What the commission did about it is best indicated in the "clearing" of more than \$2,000,000,000 in defense contracts since the 1940-41

funds became available, July 1. Of the contracts cleared have been formally awarded and signed.

Excluding contracts of less than \$500,000, the commission had cleared \$1,470,000,000 of the Navy's. After \$800,000,000 and \$605,000,000 of the field Army's \$2,300,000,000 of the Army saw \$59,000,000 more for both services (an Army-Navy breakdown is not yet available). In addition, services have awarded millions of dollars in contracts of less than \$500,000.

The commission or its various members and employees have: Worked out, subject to enactment by Congress, a new legislation to repay industry on a fixed basis for plant expansions needed to increase production, with the encouragement of private capital to participate.

Conferred endlessly with distance manufacturers in an effort to reach satisfactory contract terms for plant expansion policies.

Made plans to increase the T. V. N. power production for defense industries, beginning with a \$100,000 expenditure.

Launched a program of volunteer training and retraining to prepare skilled workers for defense industries, enrolled nearly 40,000, and plans to take over 100,000 men and started a training-in-industry system.

Established a labor advisory committee from the A. F. L., CIO, and railway brotherhoods and took other steps, including the creation of an A. F. L.-C. I. O. negotiating group, to allay labor disputes in defense industries.

Planned a contract with the Ford Motor Company for the manufacture of plane engines, aided negotiations for two powder plants and a tank arsenal and investigated to turn out new products.

Began drafting plans to stockpile large stocks of 100 octane gasoline vital for combat planes, and stimulate the production of synthetic rubber, manganese and the latter being a component TNT.

Called conferences of government agencies, civil organizations and tailors to safeguard the health and protect the purses of workers consumers in a preparedness economy.

Urged railroads to get their equipment in shape for increased traffic and enlisted the co-operation of highway and water carriers.

Requested the War and Navy departments to set up a preferential system to indicate the order in which defense contracts should be executed.

Reached an agreement with pulp producers to avoid price inflation and held conferences at other industries on price problems.

With the aid of a corps of experts on strategic and critical materials made numberless investigations of the sources and supplies of defense requirements.

## Joint Defense

(Continued from page 1) strategic points may result, remain matters of conjecture.

### INSTRUCTED BY PRESIDENT

Before leaving Washington for Ottawa, the American members conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House.

"The President," said Mayor LaGuardia, acting as spokesman for the group, "outlined his views on the subject."

Mr. Roosevelt shed no light on the administration's policy on transfer of old destroyers to Canada or Britain. He said nothing about leasing air bases owned by Great Britain in the Western hemisphere. Though members of the commission were silent on those issues, there were increasing signs that with Canada as a Pan-American partner, American aid to Britain may not be far below the horizon.

With defense of the United States' most vital armament-producing area resting on their shoulders, New England Army air officers were concerned with the host of problems confronting them.

The Defense Board's first official step in making the present tour points up the fact that the Army

and Navy's northeastern defense plans must be widely expanded. With the fleet in the Pacific and new ships still on paper or on the ways, Army air officers believe they will have to bear the brunt of the attack if it comes within the next two years.

### IS VITAL AREA

The "Pensinsula of North America," bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence river, on the south by Chesapeake Bay, includes New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The area is of extreme importance in the manufacture of armaments. Here are such raw materials as iron and coal and also the largest concentration of Canadian and American industrial plants. It is to America what the Midlands are to England.

Air defenses of this vital area, as far as the United States is concerned, today are based at Quonset Point Naval Base in Rhode Island, which will become the "Pensacola" of the Atlantic, and Westover Field in Chicopee, Mass., the northeastern air base of the Army Air Corps. Both are still under construction.

In an actual emergency, these two bases will not be used to quarter huge concentrations of plane and men. Instead, they will act as repair depots—one for the Army, one for the Navy. Other fields will be scattered throughout the northeast

ern area. Thus, there will be no big, attractive targets for enemy airmen to bombard.

### DEFENSE OUTLINED

According to Capt. Milton Murphy, commander of the Army Air Corps Detachment in East Boston, the air defense scheme visualizes a triple line of defense. The first line would consist of an air warning service. This would be made up possibly of a cordon of vessels, stationed 500 miles off the coast. It would give the first warning of an impending air attack. Included also would be civilians in strategic positions along the coast, who would relay by telephone the approach of an invading air force. The use of civilians in this role was tried out with success during recent maneuvers in New York.

The secondary line of defense would be artillery and antiaircraft guns, according to Captain Murphy. The former would include the coastal defenses in fixed position and the latter a mobile force.

Directly behind them would come the actual air force, a body of interceptor pursuit planes whose task it would be to make contact with and harass invaders. Experiments in this maneuver were made near Winthrop, N. Y., a few weeks ago, and produced good results.

## Guard

(Continued from page 1) the 44th, made up of New York, New Jersey troops, and the 4th, whose members live in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma. About 22 smaller units will also be called immediately.

The bill also permits the calling of 116,000 Reserve officers, of whom only 20,000 are expected to be called, and Reserve enlisted men, most of whom are married and would be exempted.

Guardsmen under the minimum age of 18 would be honorably discharged at once.

Other than providing for the continuing of reserve forces, the G. B. bill carries safeguards for the men called into service. Employers informed that they are expected to reemploy Guardsmen at the end of the year's training without loss of seniority or pay status. Men who refused their jobs are permitted to institute proceedings, without charge, through United States courts.

The bill also extends the provisions of the World War Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to men mustered into service. This protects them against court martial while under arms and provides for deferment of certain of their obligations back home.

## Patterson Claims Army's Better

WASHINGTON—Recent maneuvers taught the American soldiers two of the most valuable lessons of modern warfare, according to Assistant War Secretary Robert P. Patterson.

After an inspection of troops in New York, Patterson said he saw enough to be convinced that the Army had learned (1) how to keep moving troops protected, and (2) how to move fast.

Patterson frankly admitted he could have liked to see more equipment for the men, but added that the nation is now turning out this equipment as fast as possible. He said mistakes were made, but none that were made during maneuvers a few months ago.

He thought the new Army grub was better, too, than the rations served him in France during the World War.

### Hospital Unit Sails

NEW YORK—American civilians volunteering for hospital work in England have sailed for that country with Dr. Philip D. Wilson in charge. The group of 11 was the first American hospital unit to go to England. They will set up headquarters near Manchester.

### K.C. Troopers Ready for War—Except in Minnesota

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Untanned and toughened by three weeks of rock warfare, the 110th Engineers of the K. C. National Guard returned home this week, glad to be back, but ready to go again when the country calls them.

Kansas City's own said "no more Minnesota" almost to a man, and meant it. They reported a half-inch frost on their tents the last morning in camp. A cold rain fell on them as they entrained for home. Most of them had the sniffles.

Troopers reported a thermometer reading of 28 degrees one morning. The going was a lot harder than they'd had on previous maneuvers. More like the real army, they said.

No hot and cold weather.

No showers, no equipped kit-

rooms or mess halls. Bathing in the

air, and the water was cold.

"We had to sleep four nights on the ground," a private told his sweetheart after changing into civies at the armory. "Four nights!"

To say that Kansas City's unit of the National Guard is "resigned" to year's training is not true. The privates—mostly young, unmarried men—are eager. The officers, older and more mature, look at the imminence of mobilization more seriously.

"Do we mind?" a captain answered a question. "Why, no. If we go to go, that's all there is to it." "Hell, yes, I'll go anywhere," a private remarked as he hopped off a train. "But I hope it's not Minnesota."

### Students Opposing Defense To Be Ousted from College

BERKELEY, Calif.—If they actually oppose America's defense program, the students of the University of California were warned by President Robert Gordon Sproul that they might be suspended from college. Referring to a student meeting to be held to discuss the draft, Sproul said:

"For those who prefer to fiddle while Rome burns or to accelerate the pace of destruction by building private bonfires of their own, I may find it necessary to ask some of them to defer their enjoyment of an education at the State's expense until the life and prosperity of the State have been made secure for their more patriotic fellows."

### American In R. A. F. Killed

LONDON—Pilot W. E. M. Fiske is the first American serving in the Royal Air Force to be killed in action. Twenty-nine years old, he was killed with the destruction of several German planes.



**SEVEN FATHERS AND SONS** — They took part in war games in the Wisconsin area which ended this week. Photo shows L. to R.: (Fathers seated, sons standing behind them) Corp. George Braun, father and Private Ed, son; Sgt. Arthur Finley, father and Corp. James; Staff Sgt. George DeLorica, father and Private George, Jr.; Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, father and Corp. Samuel, Jr.; Capt. Jacob Arvey, father and Private Bud; 1st Sgt. Anthony Ferrandana, father and Private Anthony Jr.; Sgt. Richard Satub father and Private Richard, Jr. Wide World Photo

## World's Biggest Bomber and Fastest Pursuit Plane Will Soon Be Ready

LOS ANGELES—The United States is building the world's largest bomber and the world's fastest pursuit plane. Both of these potential giants of destruction are nearing completion in California. They were recently inspected and approved by Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, and William S. Knudsen.

The Douglas B-19 is a 140,000 pound bomber, which will have a maximum flying range of 7000 miles. It will be ready for flying tests this fall. It has a wing-spread of 212 feet and is 112 feet long. It will be powered by four air-cooled (Wright Duplex) engines generating 8000 horsepower. It will bristle with cannon, the size and number of which has not been disclosed. There are eight-foot wheels on its tricycle landing gear. A special runway will have to be built for its test flight.

The B-19 has been under construction for four years in a special hangar. Five hundred men are working on it in three shifts. It will cost more than \$1,000,000.

The fastest pursuit plane, a Lockheed P-38, will have a speed of 460 miles per hour (500 miles is anticipated in high speed tests). Range, 1100 miles, climb 4000 feet a minute, landing speed 70 miles, service ceiling 28,000 feet. It will carry four 50-caliber machine guns and a one-pound rapid fire cannon. All fixed pieces are in the nose so that the pilot flies and fires straight at his

objective.

The plane is a single seater with a twin tail, powered with two 1600-horsepower engines. In action it will look like "three bullets coming straight at you."

### Georgia May Get New Chief For State Military Dept.

ATLANTA — Adjutant General John E. Stoddard, head of the State Military Department and colonel of the 214th Coast Artillery, is wondering what his status will be when President Roosevelt calls for the mobilization of the National Guard.

He went to see the Governor about it, and about his possible successor as head of the state military department. When the guard is called to active duty, Stoddard will have to go with the 214th. It would be impossible for him to handle state military matters, a full job in itself, from a training camp in the field.

Tentative mobilization day for Georgia guards is September 16.

## States To Get Credit For Sons Already Serving; Draft Hits Hard Areas With Few Volunteers

WASHINGTON—The draft is going to prove a great evener upper of things if and when it is passed. Those states where a large number of men have volunteered will be given credit for the number of men now serving in the military services in assigning quotas of men to be drafted, War Department officials say.

Thus, the first draft of 400,000 men will hit hardest those states where there has been a disinclination of the young men to enter the armed services. When state quotas are prepared, credit will be given to each state and within the state to each city and county for the number of men already in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard.

Let us suppose that the quota for a state is 30,000 men for the overall number of men required to serve in the various armed services. If that state already has 10,000 men in service, only 20,000 will have to be selected by the draft method.

### SOUTH BENEFITS

That means the Southeastern and Southwestern states will have a break, for in those areas, recruiting has boomed. On the other hand, the middlewestern states will be hit hard, for recruiting has not shown so rapid a pace there.

Of course this will make little difference to the men who for various reasons will not be subject to call, that is, those with dependents, key jobs, mental, moral or physical disabilities or sustained conscientious objections to service.

Unless the House effort to raise the age limit to 45 is sustained, the bill as passed this week by the

Senate will give the Army 12,000,000 registrants from whom to make selection. Of that number, it is expected that about 4,000,000 will be class 1, that is, subject to call. In the first call, between Oct. 15 and Jan. 1, 400,000 men will be selected.

To determine quotas, the number of men now in the Armed Forces will be added to the 400,000 to be called. Thus the Army with an expected 300,000 by the time conscription becomes law, the National Guard with an expected 220,000, the Navy with 170,000 and the Marines with 30,000 would swell the total to 1,120,000 men, overall strength.

### CALCULATING QUOTAS

The state quotas are then made on the basis of this overall strength according to the populations of the states, cities and counties. From the quotas of each state will be subtracted the number of men the state has already contributed through the volunteer system and the result will be the quota of that state to be called in the first draft.

After the first contingent of 400,000 men have been called to the colors, each state will have exactly the same percentage (based on population) of men in the armed forces. The armed forces will have become 100% representative so far as the human elements composing them are concerned, as much so as is the House of Representatives.

Of course, this will not be true of the various services. The Navy and Marine Corps figure in the quotas, but they will not get any of the selected men in the immediate future. Both are close to their total strength insofar as funds permit and

## Mud-Covered 2nd Army Ends War In Wisconsin; 'Red' Troops Win

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—Pelted by rain for two days, troops of the Second Army received the "cease firing" order early this week and the war games in this area were ended for 56,000 Regulars and National Guardsmen.

A double reason for ending the maneuver ahead of time was given. In the first place the problem was declared completed. And it was thought advisable that the soldiers be allowed to return to their base camps and get into dry clothing. All had been sleeping on the ground and most were soaked to the skin.

Rain had bogged the grand maneuver from its opening shot. It peppered troops of both sides as they plodded over the roads during the final push centering east of Purdy Valley Ridge, north of the camp McCoy.

### Putting Pants on Army Is Serious Problem To Quartermaster

ATLANTA — The Army is a growing boy these days and it's becoming a problem to keep it in pants. In fact it has been described here as a "serious" problem, by Major Vere Painter of the QMC.

"You can't mobilize men until you have pants to put on them," said the major in a speech before a convention of the Southern Garment Manufacturers' association.

At the beginning of this summer, he said, there was a shortage of clothing in the reserve stocks. Not only that—there was no cloth with which to whip up a few million of the Army's suits.

Major Painter said that early in June orders were received to buy 10,500,000 yards of material. Deliveries are now being received in small quantities, even though advertising for bids has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.

It requires about five months to get enough clothing to equip any considerable number of men, the major pointed out. He sounded a warning note when he said:

"It is going to take a superhuman effort on the part of the government and clothing manufacturers to put pants on the Army."

Coy Reservation. On the last day, rain grounded aviation. The 55 planes of the GHQ air force, which were to carry out bombing and strafing missions, did not get off the ground.

Throughout the maneuver, in which the Sixth army corps (Reds) battled the Fifth army corps (Blues), the heaviest load was borne by the 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, part of the Red force. This division delivered the center attack while the 5th Division, Regulars, attacked on the Blues' right flank. The 32nd Division, made up of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, slashed at the Blues' left.

It was in the closing phases of the battle that the Red corps brought into play the grand strategy it had been developing since the start. This involved a converging attack to the front against the Blue corps. When the battle was called, the 33rd Division had accomplished its objective, which was to wrest from the Blues the strategic hill crowned by the 1200-foot Purdy Valley Ridge.

### Holiday Leave Granted

WASHINGTON—In order to permit soldiers of Jewish faith to participate in the celebration of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur holidays in October, the War Department issued an order granting furloughs to permit them to be at their homes or at places where celebrations are held, "provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby."

### To Improve Rifle Range

MANCHESTER, N. H.—An old rifle range near here will undergo improvement by the WPA and will be used in connection with the national defense program. It will take eight months to complete the renovation. The range heretofore had been used periodically since the World War by the New Hampshire National Guard. It consists of 210 acres.

## Gen. Ford Says Guard Is Handicapped By Home-State Influence

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—Whenever the National Guard trains in company with Regulars it is handicapped by home-state influence, Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford told his subordinates in a final critique on the Second Army's three-week maneuvers.

He said that the recently completed war-games in the Wisconsin area had disclosed lack of leadership and some of the men's low physical condition. The troops which took part included West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin National Guard division.

### DEFINES LEADERSHIP

"The command has a few officers, both line and staff, who are not equal to the demands made upon them," General Ford said. "Generally, this is due to lack of training, but whatever the cause the deficiency should be corrected."

"The time has come for the National Guard to submerge itself in a common military purpose and not be required to carry the handicap of home-state influence whenever in the Federal service. After all, regardless of point of origin, Regular Army or National Guard, your proficiency will be measured by your degree of training. The idea of one Army means just that," he told his officers.

True leadership, the Second Army commander said, cannot be exercised from a sedan or command car on the

### FOR HOME PROTECTION

LONGVIEW, Ore.—When the National Guard is called to active duty, Longview will call up its own home defense unit which is now being formed by the Cowlitz County Defense Council. The unit will guard against fifth column activities and build and sustain morale.

### Broomstick Antiair Men Repel First Air Attack

BUFFALO — A one-bat blitzkrieg ended in death for the invader, though a broom was the sole weapon available to the defenders, according to Capt. E. H. Guthrie of the 369th Artillery Reserve.

The bat attempted an invasion of a recruiting office in the 106th Armory, now engaged in signing up new men for Buffalo's antiaircraft regiment. Recruiters and recruits turned out with brooms and after a steady half hour of aerial barrage, dropped the invader out of the air.

Some damage was done to ground property during the barrage.

### Army Needs Training

CHICAGO—After witnessing the maneuvers of the First Army in New York, Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune, declared in a radio speech that the American Army of today has a high morale and needs only modern weapons and training in their use to be "as good as the old A.E.F." Col. McCormick was an artillery officer in the First Division during the World War.

Both have a waiting list of volunteers.

However, this situation will change, for many ships are being built and in the present defense appropriation bill, provision is made for 200 more war vessels besides modernizing and recommissioning some of the older vessels.

### World War Hero Dies

PHILADELPHIA — Bronchial pneumonia caused the death of Judge Theodore Rosen, 44, a World War hero, who lost an arm and the sight of one eye in battle. He had suffered 19 bullet wounds. For "gallantry in action" and "extraordinary heroism" he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

## Army Times

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### Removing the Shackles

Acting on the suggestion of Gen. George C. Marshall, the Senate Military Affairs Committee has reported a bill calling for temporary promotions in peacetime for Army officers. The bill, if passed, will remove the shackles of seniority from able officers, who by length of service are prevented from taking key positions of command in the now rapidly expanding Army, will remove the personnel shackles from the War Department.

The legislation, when adopted, will result in the immediate promotion of 2,300 officers to the grade of captain, 57 to general officer rank.

With his usual clarity and deftness, the chief of staff, in a letter to Senator Sheppard, states the case against the operation of Seniority during a time of emergency. We quote in part:

"—The Regular Army is in process of expanding from a strength of 227,000 to 375,000, without any corresponding increase in permanent commissioned personnel. It is essential, therefore, that we have authority to utilize our present officer corps to the best advantage. Officers with knowledge, initiative, drive, and leadership must be placed in important command and staff positions. We have the officers, and they can be placed provided authority is granted to select and redistribute them without the normal peacetime restrictions as to seniority—in other words, to give them adequate rank to insure effective execution of assigned functions. Such authority now exists in war time. It should also exist during an emergency."

The operation of peacetime seniority at a time when the Army must put forth a well nigh desperate effort to build a great Army as quickly as possible, is a prime obstacle. Once it is removed the Chief and his able Staff can rapidly deal with pressing personnel problems.

Once it is understood throughout the Army that there are no limits to advancement save the abilities and the energies of the officers concerned, there will be a tremendous upsurge of morale and enthusiastic effort. It will have the effect of placing young brilliant officers in positions where their abilities and energies can be used to the best advantage during a period of their lives when their abilities and energies are at their height.

We predict early passage of the bill.

### Job for Everyone

The passage of a bill authorizing the President to call 900,000 men to the colors is not going to give the United States an Army. Neither will the millions of dollars voted to organize, equip, train and maintain that Army. They merely amount to a permit to develop an Army from the young manhood of the nation with capital provided to finance the operation. The long, hard road lies beyond.

A great oil company decided to build a pipeline through the jungle. They planned the job decided it was feasible, set aside money to finance it, and made preliminary surveys. In the building of a conscript Army, America, when a draft bill is passed, will have reached about that point in the operation.

For the oil company, a series of gigantic moves followed. Men were hired, ships were commissioned, railways were contacted, vast amounts of materials, equipment, tools and machines were purchased. Key men in executive jobs at the various nerve centers of the organization gave orders spotting men and materials here and there at strategic points and the work began. Activity was seething at the core of the organization at first as one would stir with a circular movement the center of soup in a bowl, gradually moving outward until the whole body was in unified, rapid and concerted motion.

It will be the same in the building of a great Army with this notable exception. The oil company were able to hire experienced men for all the key jobs. The only training forced on the oil company was training in the lowest brackets. The U. S. Army, on the other hand will have training to do all along the line from top to bottom, for officers as well as enlisted men must be trained.

For this vast undertaking, the U. S. Army has a nucleus of trained men, it is true, and a larger number of partially trained men, the Guardsmen

## Bullitt Sends Out the Call to Arms!

Ambassador Bullitt sounded America's call to arms in a speech made from Independence Hall at Philadelphia. His exalted closing words brought the crowds to their feet cheering. Quoted in part:

"Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, what ever the cost in money or blood?

When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, and that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

"When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda 'de-bunking' and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

"When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges? When are we going to say to them that we don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country but we do want to hear what we can give to our country.

"When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

"Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

"The fighting line of the total war for the enslavement of the human spirit is near our shores. For every American there is no discharge in that war. An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now."

### and Reservists.

Upon this fine body of men will fall the hard and tedious work of training a conscript Army. It will be a fulltime job which will call for the energy, cooperation and enthusiasm of everyone of those men.

In this giant training problem, every man is important. Not a one, nor part of the energy and enthusiasm of any one can be spared. America does not know what are the time limits of the job. Many fear that the time is very short indeed and that is why impatience grows as debate lengthens in the Congress of the United States over whether the Army will be given the chance to give the training.

Now that it appears the green light will be given to the President and to the Army, every soldier whether his uniform is that of a general or of a buck private, has a training job to do and must give to it the best that is in him. This is a big job, but the Army likes big jobs and has done them with credit in the past.

During the hard months to come, America expects every soldier to do a little more than his duty!

### Hip Shots

The girl who lives next door says that she is in favor of America's taking over all the islands in this hemisphere because eventually we are sure to get hold of the one where the Duke of Windsor is living.

Joe, the KP, read about the drain pipes they used for mortars in the First Army maneuvers. He's looking forward to the time when bayonets will get so scarce they will have to substitute potato knives.

The D. C. Guardsmen's first wants when they got home were pay and a bath, says a headline. That may be why they call them doughboys.

One thing sure to make a second World War horrible is the likelihood that all those old chestnuts will turn up in a new uniform. Ex. "Are you going to be a sloppy soldier all your life?" "No, Sir, I was just called out for a year."

The new war words are rapidly finding everyday use in the Army. The other day a PFC put on one of his best smiles at an amusement park, but the girl looked down her nose at him briefly. "Gave me the Ritzkrieg," he described it later.

Major Vere Painter of the QMC says it will require a superhuman effort on the part of the government and clothing manufacturers "to put pants" on the Army. If you really want a problem requiring superhuman effort, Major, try putting skirts on them.

Someone who "wanted to help" wrote the London Military Affairs Committee and suggested the use of liquid cement sprayed on advancing troops. It was to contain a quick hardener to freeze the enemy in their tracks. We know a topkick who could do that job by yelling at them. He might need a loudspeaker for a division.

High ranking officers told the Guardsmen at Louisiana maneuvers "they couldn't take it." Maybe the

reason is that up to a short time ago, nobody was in a position to dish it out. Wait till a year from now, or maybe it won't be that long.

Not headlined as maneuvers, but we'll bet they were there, were those worked out by the chow hounds for seconds and thirds, those managed by the company Lotharios for extra time in town and the maneuvers of the gold brickers for soft jobs.

### War May Last Another Year or Longer, Says Military Expert

NEW YORK—The fact that Britain is ordering war materials not only for 1941 but also for 1942 and that she can continue to buy from the United States as long as she has the funds and commands the sea, indicates the war may last another year, and possibly as long as the World War, according to Col. Frederick Palmer, military expert for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

He said the United States is supplying Britain with 1,500,000 pounds of smokeless powder every month. This figure is expected to rise to 2,500,000 in September. Britain has financed the construction of new plants in this country for the manufacture of explosives.

In order to soften Britain to get air superiority or prepare the way for invasion, Palmer said, Germany must destroy air fields, plane factories and munition plants.

### How Johnny Draftee Will Get His Gun

In one day, Uncle Sam can get down on paper the pertinent facts in the lives of 12,000,000 young men, and in 22 days it can put the Army uniform on 400,000 of them.

That is the seemingly impossible feat the Army stands ready to do on 24 hours' notice. Officials know it can be done. They've been preparing many years for the moment when it would have to be done. This is it.

Awaiting the word in Washington is a "shadow" organization of 450 men, which could be expanded to a million in less than a week, standing ready to convert young American men into soldiers. When the draft goes into effect, a joint Army-Navy board acts as a national nucleus. The governor of each state appoints 350 staff officers to form a nucleus state organization. The governors would also appoint a total of 6500 local selective service boards, about one to each county. In addition local doctors would become medical examiners, lawyers would be appeal agents.

### MOST STATES ARE READY FOR THE RUSH

About 200,000 administrators, probably drawn from among election officials, would be needed as registrars. Most states already have drawn maps showing the local board areas. Many have begun drafting preliminary lists of administrative personnel. All of them have copies of the forms which would be used unless Congress makes some changes in them.

When the call comes, this is what will happen:

Men in the prescribed age group go to their election precincts—123,000 of them—to register. Registration cards will be collected by county clerks, who will distribute them to the local boards, which will shuffle the cards and give them serial numbers. Without seeing any man's name, the national board will make up a list of numbers by drawing them in a lottery in Washington. Men will be called to service in that order.

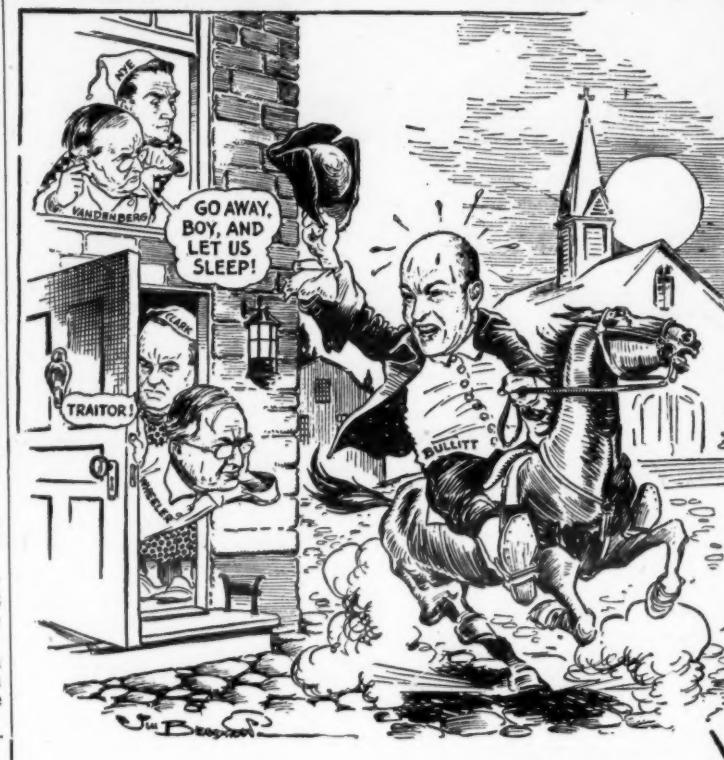
### 400,000 MEN IN FIRST CLASS

Meanwhile, each registrant will receive a questionnaire, to be returned in five days. On the basis of the questionnaire, local boards will classify men as (1) available for immediate service, (2) deferred because of employment in a vital industry, (3) deferred because of family responsibilities and (4) deferred for obvious reasons, such as physical handicaps. Men in Class 1 will be further classified as (A) fit for unlimited service, (B) fit for limited service or (C) unfit for service.

Finally, after all Class 1 (A) registrants are reported, national headquarters will issue a general call for men. There will probably be 400,000 in the first class for compulsory training. Some 22 days after registration, the registrants will be called to concentration centers in the order in which they were selected by lottery.

And Johnny will get his gun then.

### Paul Revere in 1940



—Jim Berryman

The U is fun These r served al mor prepared The "d, enrough tnal hearin the top spnnel car Army w rum, in lesson l General except fo inscripti the maaps couvious obviou These If the Pa power ould dis new week S. migat. Without aboard interlan of the o Army as werds. It is n reacheary. g this c "To Hell with the country. I hav forces a lived in town so long, I don't car or mode anything more about it." In closing, I wish to say that I enjoyed the paper very much and would like to know about the subscription rates. Thanking you in advance for this information, I wish to remain, Jobe L. Greene, Jr., Sub Station Commandant, Macon, Ga. Day's W

(We like jokes too; send some more, please. That was a good one! Subscription rates are at the head of the first column on this page. 5c a copy or \$2 a year.—Ed.)

Editor, Army Times: I would like to say a few words of praise about your paper. I think it is the first of its kind that I have ever seen and I enjoyed every word it contained. It contained more information and news articles that would interest a soldier than any paper out.

I am in charge of the Recruiting Station in Macon and last month I shipped out 14 applicants for Ft. Benning, Ga., in one day. I think this is a record for this station and it is very unusual for a one man station to ship over five or six in one day.

I think all soldiers like a little levity once in a while and they would appreciate some jokes. I like them myself. Here is an incident that happened up here last week.

A young man walked in accompanied by another. After interviewing one of them, I asked the other to come on and join the Army and

Congratulations for a piece editing well done and you may be assured that I shall eagerly anticipate the next issue.

Woodrow M. McGahe, Corporal, DEML (R), Anderson, S.

Rekruting Poster of 1770 Found in Old Oregon Barn

BAKER, Ore.—Rummaging in a old barn, Lee Wright discovered a yellow placard inviting young men to join the Army—the Army George Washington. The placard read: "To all brave, healthy, able-bodied and well-disposed young men in the neighborhood who have an inclination to join the troops now raising under George Washington for defense of the United States against the hooligans of foreign enemies." It offered \$60 a year in gold and closed with the words "God Save the United States."

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

A Scotch soldier, a French soldier and an Australian soldier dined in a London cafe. When the meal was over, the Scotchman asked for the check. The next day a London newspaper headlined: "FRENCH VENDEE TRILOQUIST BRUTALLY MURDERED IN CAFE."

Sentry: "Who goes there?" Voice from the dark: "Post Executive Officer and family." Sentry: "Advance, Post Executive Officer to be recognized. Family mark time."

"Whatcha beefin' about soldiers? Them eggs is fresh from the country!" "Oh yeah. What country?"

# Maneuvers Showed That U. S. Is 'Ripe For Invasion'

"The U. S. A. is riper for invasion than was Czechoslovakia, is fundamentally as defenseless as was Poland." These are the words of Sutherland Denlinger, military writer for the newspaper PM, New York daily. Mr. Denlinger, who observed the recent maneuvers in New York state, has a great deal more to say on the subject of invasion and just how ill prepared we are to stop it.

The "greatest peacetime maneuvers" proved that a well-equipped, energetic enemy could cut through to the financial and industrial heart of the country almost at the top speed of his tanks and personnel carriers, he asserts.

Army umpires ruled that the defenders won. Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, in his critique, cited this as a lesson in the importance of mass. But General Drum confined himself, except for emphasizing the need for inscription, to a technical analysis of the maneuvers. He did not, perhaps could not, speak of the facts obvious to every Army man. These are the facts, says Denlinger:

If the U. S. fleet were occupied in the Pacific and were English powers out of action, Axis powers could disembowel the country in a few weeks. Its last shot fired, the U. S. might even have to stop before that.

Without that fleet, the eastern seaboard and the great industrial interland are as much at the mercy of the enemy—the best minds of our Army are in agreement on this—as were Belgium and the Netherlands.

It is not necessary to consider the reachery of 5th column in reaching this conclusion. It is only necessary to consider that our armed forces are about as well equipped for modern combat as those of Venezuela.

**WHAT WE HAVE**  
We have about 75,000 regular troops which might be considered well equipped.

We have about 200,000 more regulars without tanks or semi-automatic rifles or armed cars or modern command mortars or any of the tools vital to modern warfare.

We have less than 300,000 National Guardsmen whose devotion to the cause will not prevent them from rotting needlessly in the fields and vineyards of up-state New York, or on the sand plains of New Jersey.

We have about 400 fairly modern tanks. (The National Guard has 36.) We have approximately 1300 first line army planes of all types—bombers and fighters and observation planes.

We have about 25,000 miles of frontier and sea coast.

We have entirely inadequate munition stocks, much of it in dubious condition. Were we to be rushed into a war tomorrow, these supplies would be depleted in 10 or 20 days.

In other words, from the standpoint of defense, we have absolutely nothing.

**CIVIL WAR**  
The recent business in the Plattsburgh-Watertown area was sickening.

I knew the face of the last war, and know how the face of war has changed, but what I saw at the First Army maneuvers didn't even remind me of France in 1917.

The First Army maneuvers reminded me of nothing so much as the Civil War, with imitation guns and tanks.

I am aware that something is being done about it. I also am aware that what is being done is being done very slowly, that it will be at least 18 months, at best, before that is being done alters our essential vulnerability.

I submit that, in the dry words of Denlinger, "We are wasting our men and ignoring basic lessons of history."

The general probably was thinking of recent history. The general probably was thinking of the Battle of France, where millions of troops whose equipment and training were definitely superior to ours went down to defeat because their training and equipment and morale just weren't good enough.

**LESSONS IN HISTORY**  
But there are lessons in the history of other days as well. There is a lesson in the fact that we were able to ferry more than 2,000,000 men overseas in 1917-18.

There is a lesson in the fact that small British force was able, during the war of 1812, to sack and burn Washington.

There is a lesson in the fact that armies hopping off from the St. Lawrence Valley have twice penetrated deep into the heart of New York state.

That is a traditional route of invasion. It may well be used again, with certain modifications.

In the old days, invaders moved own Lake Champlain and so, by

way of Lake George, to a decision. Mechanized warfare has shifted this route some 100 miles to the west. The high hills around Whitehall would offer obstacles to a swift thrust.

## BEST AVENUE

But the St. Lawrence River valley still affords the best avenue of attack from the north and that is among the reasons dictating the choice of a maneuver area.

Transports and convoying vessels, moving up the St. Lawrence from the sea, might easily effect a landing at any one of a number of points well inland. There is nothing to stop them. From that point on, the great river valley affords a happy highway for mechanized invasion.

Harrassed, no doubt, by our inadequate aviation; engaged, no doubt, by our valiant if poorly equipped troops, the invading columns strike out against the river, flow on past Watertown, down toward Syracuse.

Before this, their carrier based aviation has been doing a good job. Now, with airports in the Watertown area, the entire industrial northeast is at their mercy. And the valley of the Black and the broad boulevard of the Mohawk are an invitation.

The entire industrial northeast is at their mercy. Not only that, they have come in by the back door, as it were, have avoided engaging what coastal defenses we have.

The movement of the main body would be masked by a feint. The secondary fleet—warships, carriers, train, transport—would forge southward, engaging what small naval strength we might be able to muster.

Without question, this fleet would attempt to take Bermuda, too ideal a base for air raids against the American coast to be overlooked.

But its major purpose would be an attempt to establish a beachhead within reasonable striking distance of New York City, an operation which would deflect at least 50 per cent of our small striking force from the northern area.

Long Island would be out. Easy enough to effect an initial landing, perhaps, but hard as the devil to get anywhere after that. A maze of inshore channels, and wide, shallow waterways would make such a landing suicidal.

## JERSEY COAST

No, the secondary force probably would make its effort along the New Jersey coast, out of range of the great guns at Tides and Hancock, well down from the coast—paralleling railway line. South of Asbury Park. Perhaps at Atlantic City.

On both fronts, of course, the first fight would be for control of the air. This fact may some day make the greedy recalcitrance of some plane manufacturers in the face of our rearmament program seem criminal.

From Westover Field, new air base at Chicopee, Mass., from Passamaquoddy, from Mitchel and Langley and elsewhere, our military aviation would take off for combat.

But we have no interceptors to throw away, and no bombers to lose.

The enemy—think back to the Scandinavian campaign—will not come unequipped. He will probably have established shore air bases long before his ships head in past Father Point, or raise the tall hotels at Atlantic City.

## LIKELIEST BASE

Of these primary bases, likeliest would be Newfoundland Airport, near Botwood, Newfoundland, 1072 airline miles from New York City.

From the holds of his transports will come other things than planes. Consider Scandinavia again.

Trucks, loaded and equipped, personnel carriers, reconnaissance cars, tanks—these went to dockside with the troops who were to man them. And, as a precaution against the thing that often happened—for the British had a fleet in those seas—every item of material was duplicated.

It is true that we did not show our best face at the First Army maneuvers, or in the three other maneuvers this summer. It is true that we have a mechanized brigade at Fort Knox, true that we will presently have five triangular divisions, true that the GHQ Air Force constitutes the nucleus of a real striking air arm.

And yet the sum total of what

we have is ludicrous in this exploding world. Gen. Drum, in his critique, pointed out the folly of throwing officers and men into today's infantry-artillery-engineer "combat teams" without co-ordinated training.

## BEER CAN MORTARS

Even more absurd, in a great industrial nation, is the spectacle of troops training with beer can mortars and lead pipe antiaircraft guns. We've 12 well-equipped antiaircraft outfits in the entire U. S. A., a mere fraction of the guns needed to defend London.

Gen. Drum, who opened the man-

euvers with a fighting address, in which he told his officers that "we must harden ourselves," ended it on a note of reproach to the industries that must supply weapons to an expanding army.

"The voluntary system," he said, "must be replaced by a national obligation system, if we are to succeed."

## And, of conscription:

"Our troops in these maneuvers are volunteers. We are proud of our sacrifices in the nation's cause, but let us not be blind to realities."

"We are too few to meet the pro-

blems ahead, and must demand that all citizens be called to serve with us in preparing for the threatened crisis."

A few are aware that the crisis of which the general spoke is real; a few realize that an ocean works both ways. These know, too, that today's world is a world in which the unexpected always happens.

And so they will not be too greatly surprised if the air raid siren shrieks its warning through a New York City street, and communiques are dated Watertown and Syracuse, Rome and Utica and Albany.

## How Axis Powers Might Invade the U. S. from the Sea



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**PATH OF INVASION**—Here is a map showing how Axis powers might invade the United States. The enemy main body, fleet and transports, sails up the St. Lawrence river and establishes beach heads for a push west and south along the river valley. A secondary force continues by sea to a point on the New Jersey coast where its efforts to effect a landing distract part of the U. S. Army. (The Army might otherwise be repelling the northern invasion.) Bermuda is a logical enemy airbase, only 700 miles from great industrial cities of the Eastern seaboard. Another logical primary base is Botwood, Newfoundland. Once established in the Watertown area, the enemy would have New York and Philadelphia within less than two hours of his bombing planes. American aviation would fight back from bases indicated on the map, among them the new northern air base at Chicopee, Mass. The American Army, with only a small nucleus of well-trained men and almost no proper equipment for modern warfare, would be powerless to repel a strong thrust if the U. S. fleet were occupied in the Pacific. Map shows clearly how enemy main body, by using the St. Lawrence valley, could swing around in back of key northeastern cities, thus avoiding coastal defenses. The valley's gently rolling terrain makes an excellent boulevard for mechanized equipment and the valley of the Mohawk a continuing highway toward the Hudson river.

## Guard Ordered To Drop Men With Key Jobs In Industry

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Stimson has ordered that National Guard members who hold key positions in defense industries be retained in these positions and discharged from the Guard.

His instructions were contained in a letter sent to the governors of all the States. The letter said:

"The National Guard contains among its officers and enlisted men a number who now occupy key positions in industries engaged in important defense projects, government arsenals, navy yards and similar activities. Such men are more important to the nation in their present positions than they would be in active military service, and it is vital that they remain in their jobs.

called I know this will involve sacrifice and disappointment; but I must appeal to them, through you, to remain where they can do the greatest good for the whole country. I earnestly ask your approval of this step and your cooperation in the necessary action."

The chief of the National Guard Bureau here had previously notified the adjutant generals of the states

that such a move was planned. Instructions emphasized that there is to be no blanket exemption of men in vital industries. Each case is to be considered on its merits. It must first be determined that the individual cannot be replaced in industry and that his loss would prove detrimental to industrial production.

Enlisted men affected will be discharged honorably and officers will be permitted to resign their commissions.

## New York Acts

ALBANY, N. Y.—Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, adjutant general of the state, ordered unit commanders of the N. Y. National Guard to discharge men and officers who hold key positions in industry. He acted on orders received from the War Department.

## Modern Wars Need Horses and Dogs As Well as Airplanes and Tanks; Give Vital Service to Men in Battle

**WASHINGTON**—In every war that was ever fought by modern nations, horses have played a vital part. They are as important in a 1940 war as they were during the charge of the Light Brigade.

Without a supply of horses no army can be efficient. A mechanized force may win battles and beat the enemy to a pulp, but the thing that wins wars is an infallible service of supply, working quietly behind the battle-front. And no service of supply can keep an army fighting and well fed without horses.

Hitler's conquest of Poland and the Lowlands has been accomplished by strong, mechanized forces. He has revolutionized warfare with an overwhelming number of dive bombers, parachute troops, armored cars, tanks and tractors. These have won him important victories. But he has not changed, nor attempted to change, the age-old, reliable method of bringing up essential supplies. Nor has he tried to do away with the horse-drawn artillery and cavalry.

Hitler knows the value of horses in war as well as he knows the value of his Panzer divisions. According to reliable statistics, the German Army had no less than 791,000 horses in service in June, 1940, and this figure did not include the thousands of horses in the supply trains.

No nation is without horses trained for war. The United States is well supplied. The Regular Army and the National Guard had in May of this year 35,000 horses. Since then the Remount Service has purchased a large number of artillery and cavalry horses, and the Army has recently bought 2,000 pack mules.

Although mechanization of the U. S. Army is increasing, officials have never lost sight of the horse. The Army retains many horse units. Perhaps the number of Army animals will be less than heretofore, but still the horse-drawn field artillery, horse cavalry and horse and mule pack artillery will be found in our new mechanized Army.

### U. S. HAS GOOD SUPPLY

In wartime European countries have always looked upon the United States as a good source of horses and mules for Army use. On January 1, 1939, this country had a total of 10,800,000 horses and 4,382,000 mules. Many animals have been sold to France and England since the outbreak of the war. Purchases were smaller, however, than during the last World War. France bought approximately 6,000 head last fall and 7,000 more this spring. The latter purchase was never shipped.

To keep the U. S. Army's horses in good health and always ready for instant service is the job of the Veterinary Corps. It has recently been enlarged to concur with the expansion of the military service. Chief of the Veterinary Corps is Lt. Col. R. A. Kelser.

Horses have got to be kept in top shape so that they don't "break down." While their endurance and stamina is capable of pulling them through terrific ordeals, they are nevertheless living things that must eat, sleep and rest like the soldiers they assist. Often hundreds, even thousands, of human lives depend on them. The Veterinary Corps sees to it that they are strong, healthy and dependable.

A serious horse disease is equine encephalomyelitis, or horse sleeping sickness. The Army veterinarians have worked many years on various experiments that would help conquer it. They have succeeded. In 1935 there were 25,512 cases of this disease. Up until 1938 it continued to increase when there were 184,662 cases. But in 1939 there was a sharp decline and there were only 8,008 known cases. This disease has greatly reduced our horse population in past years.

Chick vaccine has been used to eradicate horse sleeping sickness. Thousands of horses were saved from death with this injection. The treatment has been regarded as a scientific achievement equal in veterinary medical history to the control and eradication of foot and mouth disease, glanders, bovine tuberculosis and pleuropneumonia. The Veterinary Corps has thus far protected U. S. Army horses from this disease.

### DOGS VALUABLE IN WAR

The use of animals for war purposes is not confined to horses. Dogs have been used extensively and they have proved themselves highly valuable assistants to soldiers in the field. Their services are somewhat limited, but they can carry out many war time activities far better than soldiers.

Brave, intelligent, they have shown

that they cannot be eliminated entirely without serious consequences. Obstacles that are insurmountable to a soldier often prove easy to a dog.

Dogs are used by the medical corps to transport medicine, to carry messages, to patrol areas and to act as sentinels. A good dog team can haul a half-ton load on good roads, if properly hitched.

Where larger animals or men would become targets for the enemy, the dog can get through danger areas carrying ammunition or supplies, without detection or harm. They can, if well trained, escape gunfire and take advantage of every gully and thicket. It has been the custom in war time to send dogs on missions while they are hungry so that they would hurry back with greater speed to the meal that they know is awaiting them.

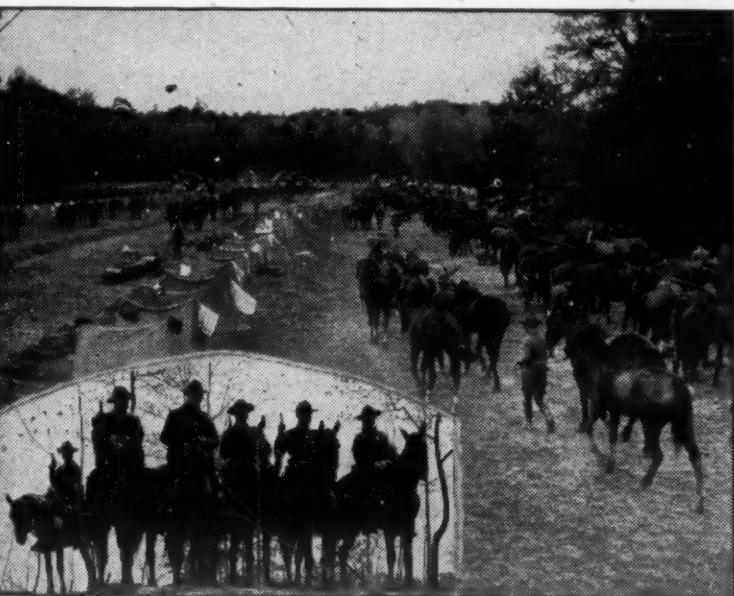
Dogs consigned to patrol duty as sentinels have an amazingly keen sense of smell and hearing. They are carefully selected for this duty. They have the habit of growling at the slightest provocation and they can sense the presence of men within a 200 or 300 yard range.

Most dogs used in war are of the shepherd breeds and training them for war duty is an exacting task. They must be absolutely dependable and not inclined to deviate from duty. They are taught these qualities by strict training. There are many temptations that will lure an untrained dog from his duty. For instance, a game-infested country might cause an undisciplined dog to forget the task at hand and amuse himself with a quarry while the message he carries is awaited at some military outpost. Undependable dogs are weeded out. The Army will either have nothing to do with them or they may be assigned to some unimportant duty.

### ENGLAND LACKS DOG CORPS

As with horses, Germany, in its present war, has put many dogs to work in the field. From reliable sources comes a report that the German Army has 100,000 carefully trained dogs ready to help blitzkrieg the enemy. At Frankfort there is a training school with facilities to train 2,000 dogs at a time.

Most all European countries have a dog corps in their armies. Only England is lacking in effecting dog from the clouds.



*Horses are still important to the Army. The picture shows the first squadron of the 6th Cavalry bivouaced near Eelbeck, Ga., during recent maneuvers. A patrol of 6th Cavalry scouts are shown (inset) patrolling woods with a keen eye out for the "enemy".*

—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

## F.B.I. Takes First Step In Checking Up On Foreign Agents In America's

**WASHINGTON** — Espionage and sabotage in the United States are far from being checked and they can be as serious to our safety as a direct attack on our coast. Accordingly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made plans to conduct a survey of 12,000 industrial plants now engaged in some phase of gearing the country for national defense.

This was disclosed by Lee R. Pennington, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, speaking before the National Cathedral Post of the American Legion here.

Mr. Pennington pointed out that high ranking officials of the Army and Navy intelligence services and the State Department are working closely with the Justice Department to eliminate foreign agents in American plants. Already 300 plants have been surveyed.

As many as 2800 espionage complaints have been received at F.B.I. headquarters in one day, Mr. Pennington said. Many of these were of the "crank variety" and of little value in tracking down those guilty of subversive activities.

A critical general told Southern guardsmen on training duty that they drank too much water, "but, gosh, what's a fellow going to do, when he can't get anything else?"

## Use of Special Paint on Airplanes To Make Them "Invisible" Not New Idea

**WASHINGTON** — The Germans claim that the British are camouflaging planes with a special paint to make them invisible. This is nothing new. For years the Army Air Corps has been making experiments in this direction, and with considerable success.

They have succeeded in making a plane difficult to spot, but they have never been able to make it entirely "invisible."

Pratt and Lambert, Inc., of Buffalo, has invented a "washable" paint for camouflaging airplanes.

Being a washable paint, it enables the Army to change the colors of its planes depending on the terrain over which the ships are flying. The new paint is being produced in white, black, olive green, olive drab, neutral gray and other colors.

A "flat black" paint is best for big bombers because it has practically no reflection. Searchers have difficulty in spotting a black bomb-

chief of the special division investigating subversive activities Harold Mulbar told of "suspicions broadcasts in a code we have failed to decipher." He declared he feared they emanated from persons engaged in espionage.

Radio amateurs in the state have volunteered to assist the police tracking down the suspects pledged "valuable assistance."

The State Defense Council located 12 camps which are operated by Nazi sympathizers, but "we are unable to do anything about it cause no law gives us the authority to interfere." Lieut. Mulbar said one of the camps lies within 60 miles of the state capitol building.

The State Defense Council is

## Atlantic and Midwest States Battle for Defense Factories

**WASHINGTON** — The Atlantic board and the plains states of Middle West are having a little all their own. They are fighting for factories.

Ever since the United States stepped up its defense preparations, East and the Middle West have been competing for contracts. The military industry the United States is going to create has been an incentive to the business men of the seaboard and midland states. Each is anxious for a helping of the defense prosperity of tomorrow.

So far only three new plants have been contracted for by the government. One is going to be built in Virginia, the second in Indiana and the third in Michigan. Last Monday President Roosevelt announced that the government's policy would be to locate new plants between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, safety in case of attacks. This would be the rule, he said, wherever practicable.

Even so the Midwest is worried

## Send Guards for AWOL Guards Also Disappear

**FT. HANCOCK**, N. J.—A corporal and two privates, sent to bring Private Nicholas Londino back to the post on a charge of being AWOL and dangerously in love, had a lot of explaining to do when they returned to the post 24 hours late and without the private.

Londino, who had been AWOL for a week, ran afoul of both civilian and military law when the father of his object of romance called local police and voiced fears Londino was about to elope with his 16 year old daughter. Elizabeth police arrested Londino and notified the FBI.

In case you want to use it sometime, this is the story told to the Post Commander by the corporal when he returned empty handed and 24 hours late. He said he arrested Londino, but yielded to a request that Londino be permitted to go home under guard to get dressed, but Londino climbed a window and escaped.

Hearing he was headed for Philadelphia, they went there to see him. He was not there, so they decided to spend the night in the hope he would show up.

## Use of Special Paint on Airplanes To Make Them "Invisible" Not New Idea

er. During maneuvers in the summer, two years ago flying fortresses confounded over enemy territory on night raids, slipping through unseen, even though they passed directly through rays of 800,000,000 candle power searchlights.

Paints designed to blend into the sky and make a plane almost invisible are used on the smaller types of flying craft.

## Police Hunt Suspects Of Radio Espionage In Michigan

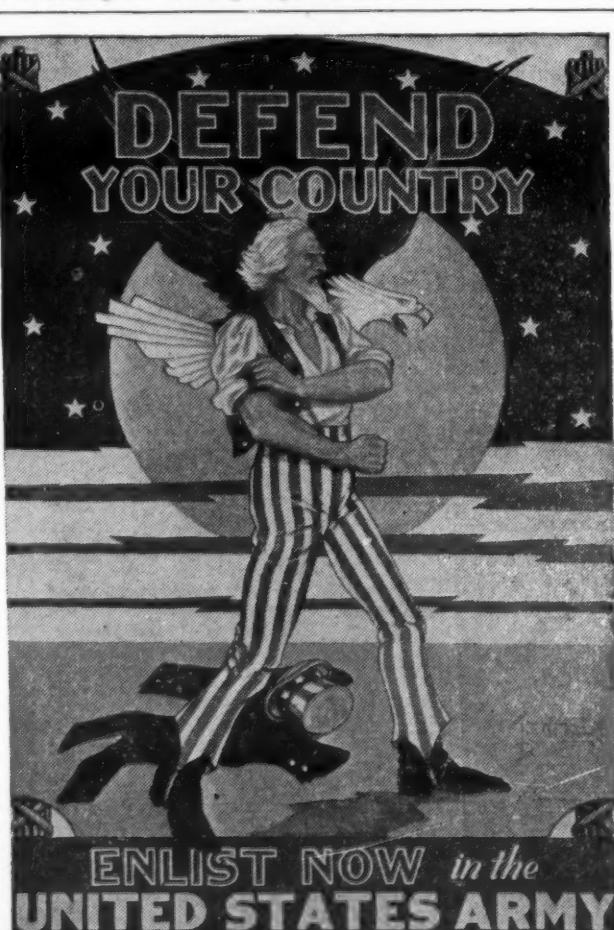
**EAST LANSING**, Mich.—Unidentified operators of radio stations suspected of establishing illegal communications with foreign countries are being hunted here by the Michigan State police and the Federal Communications System.

Chief of the special division investigating subversive activities Harold Mulbar told of "suspicions broadcasts in a code we have failed to decipher." He declared he feared they emanated from persons engaged in espionage.

Radio amateurs in the state have volunteered to assist the police tracking down the suspects pledged "valuable assistance."

The State Defense Council located 12 camps which are operated by Nazi sympathizers, but "we are unable to do anything about it cause no law gives us the authority to interfere." Lieut. Mulbar said one of the camps lies within 60 miles of the state capitol building.

The State Defense Council is contemplating a request to Congress for legislation "with teeth in it that will permit us to take proper action against all fifth column organizations."



*APPEAL TO YOUTH—The above poster, with an appeal to youth to "Defend Your Country" is one of the latest in the series being used by the Army Recruiting Service. The drawing is by Major Thomas B. Woodburn.*

## Chester Organizes Home Defense Corps of 400

CHESTER, Pa.—A Home Defense Corps is being organized here under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Military College. Commandant of the college, Col. Frank K. Hyatt, said the big unit would consist of 400 men recruited from the American Legion, the police and fire departments and others who are American-born citizens.

The unit will be called the Delaware River Business and Industrial Defense Corps. Enrollment will begin Sept. 1 and the training course will start Sept. 24. Every applicant will be investigated and fingerprinted. Drills and target practices will be held three nights a week.

The corps will not be used to settle disputes between employers and employees or for any political purposes. Its main objective is to support American ideals, to check un-American activities and to intercede in disorders that may occur from the international situation.



**COMMUNICATIONS**—The many voices of the Army must be carried underground, overland, and through the air by the equipment of the Signal Corps. Enlisted men are trained in all phases of communications with this branch of the service. Above, a class at the Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N.J., takes notes on an electrical demonstration.

## Nazi Propaganda Corrupts Masses; Promises Are 'Bait' for Classes

This is the second of four articles made public by Secretary of the Navy Knox as part of the national defense program. The other articles will follow in successive issues. Colonel Donovan recently returned from a mission abroad on behalf of Secretary Knox. He wrote these articles in collaboration with Edgar Ansel Mowrer, foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

**BY COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN AND EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.** When all allowance has been made for Hitler's superior armies, his resourcefulness, his daring and the vital assistance by Germans living within the victim countries, his success can only be explained by another factor. This is nothing less than the presence among his enemies of what, since the Spanish Civil War, has been known as the "fifth column."

Since no country has ever been unanimous, a "fifth column" has existed potentially in every land in every war. But despotic or totalitarian countries ruthlessly suppress it at home while exploiting it elsewhere. It is in

To see the "fifth column" in full swing one had to wait for the attack on Democratic countries.

### QUISLING ENTERS SCENE

In Norway there is little doubt but that "fifth column" activities contributed to the success of the German blitz attack and were responsible for the quick collapse of all organized resistance. Former National Defense Minister Quisling had been, if not actually in the pay of German Nazis, at least in close contact with them for years. His success in stabbing Norway in the back can be traced (a) to the fear of Socialism carefully fostered among leading Norwegians by Nazi propaganda and (b) to the fact that numerous appointments to high army commands had been made by Quisling's intimate friend.

There is some reason to believe that the electrically controlled mines guarding the inner harbor of Oslo were put out of action by another highly placed Norwegian traitor. In view of the efficiency of relatively weak coastal defenses, it is safe to say that without "fifth column" activity in Norway, the Norwegian resistance would have lasted several days and the invasion conceivably failed altogether.

In Holland the "fifth column" was more numerous than effective. This was doubtless due to its open character. The 5-odd per cent of all Dutchmen organized in Mussert's Dutch National Socialist party for years provided the Nazis with military and economic information. But the Dutch government had little enough to conceal. The Dutch National Socialists did what they could do to welcome, assist and succor the invading German parachutists and air-borne infantry, and somewhat half heartedly took part in the German attacks upon the Dutch police and army. But of themselves they were relatively ineffective.

In Belgium, without the shadow of a doubt, Flemings loyal to Hitler betrayed the main defenses of the Albert Canal and opened not only their country, but Holland as well, to German invasion. An eye witness, the wife of a patriotic Belgian customs authority stationed on the Dutch frontier nearby, reported how Flemish soldiers deliberately neglected to blow the bridges over the canal which had been constructed primarily as a barrier to invasion. Others took to their heels at the sight of the first German. In all the towns, pro-German Flemings and Rexists of Degrelle spread stories of the uselessness of the war, the strength of Germany and the futility of resistance. Others threw the villages into panic creating hordes of refugees whose presence on the roads southward slowed and even prevented the advance of the French and British Armies that were coming to Belgium's assistance.

### FIFTH COLUMN IN FULL SWING.

The Slovaks, who had suffered their bondage under Hungary, could be duped. But Czechs and Poles could not. Both peoples had lived for too long cheek to jowl with Prussians to have the slightest doubt as to Hitler's real intentions. There was no strong "fifth column" among the Czechs and Poles; a few Czech agrarians, the former Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck. The Czechs were finally conquered by French betrayal and British selfishness, the Poles by the armed might of a nation four times as strong.

## Great Britain's Island Outposts May Guard U. S. If England's Offer To Lease Bases Is Accepted

The United States this week forged the first link in a chain of island defense bases that may eventually ring the entire east coast of this continent. The Great Sound of Bermuda was made available to the U. S. for an air base and possibly for a naval base, on a 99-year lease.

This move was the first specific indication of where United States bases might be established on British territory in the Western Hemisphere. Expansion in fortifications makes it possible that Army troops may be sent to garrison some of these bases.

The strategic importance of having outposts in the Atlantic and Caribbean is becoming increasingly apparent to U. S. government officials. Establishment of the joint American-Canadian defense board is an indication of the two governments' recognition of the problem involved. It is a good guess that a large part of the National Guard will be called out to train in Nova Scotia, on the United States' northeastern peninsula. The administration is making efforts now to set up air and naval bases there.

### CANAL DEFENSE NEEDED

If the Bermuda offer is accepted and a naval base is set up on Trinidad—the northern coast of South America—the already well-defended northern approaches to the Caribbean would be strengthened. But it would do nothing toward increasing control over the many undefended passages into the Caribbean through the island chain of the Lesser Antilles.

Puerto Rico, which is heavily garrisoned by 30,000 Army troops, is the key to the Canal's Atlantic approach. A possible base would be at Trinidad. Trinidad is about 600 miles south of Puerto Rico and not as close to the Canal as this island.

Puerto Rico is being rapidly fortified and will eventually be a veritable Gibraltar of the Caribbean. But the new importance of air power alters the traditional value of a single base as adequate for Caribbean control.

### WIDE GAP IN DEFENSES

The two principal northern passages into the Caribbean are the Windward passage between Cuba and Haiti, and the Mona passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. Of lesser importance, but requiring defense, is the passage between the Florida Keys and Cuba.

The U. S. already has powerful naval and air base at Guantanamo Bay on the southeastern tip of Cuba. That covers the Windward passage. In Puerto Rico a new Army base is being established and naval fleet and air bases are being strengthened. When completed and manned, these bases should be able to defend the Mona passage. Strong air bases in existence or under construction in Florida will protect the waterway between the United States and Cuba.

South of Puerto Rico, however, the situation is different. In the 600-mile gap between the island and the South American coast is part of the Lesser Antilles chain, and channels between these islands leading to the Caribbean will have to be blocked. That calls for sea patrols, possibly at Puerto Rico.

### MARTINIQUE COULD BE STRONG

Establishment of a base at Trinidad would cut in half the patrol distances required to cover the entrances to the South Caribbean. There is now a British naval station on this island capable of being developed into a fleet base. Midway between Trinidad and Puerto Rico is the French island of Martinique. This also has an excellent naval station which could be made into a strong supporting base.

Those are the three vital points of America's east coast defense: Nova Scotia to protect the New England states and the immensely vulnerable St. Lawrence waterway; Bermuda to defend the Atlantic seaboard; Trinidad and Martinique as Caribbean outposts.

Then there is Jamaica, in the Caribbean south of Cuba, and the Bahamas, a string of islands closing the gap between Florida and Cuba. As outposts they are not so important as Bermuda and Trinidad, but they would be of great value in tightening the defense ring.

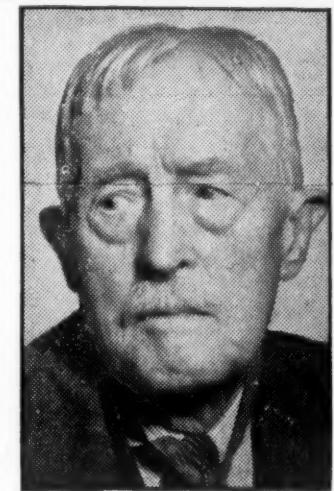
Continues and you are entitled to subsistence at government expense.

C.M.T.C. and R.O.T.C. members on active training get same allowances as Reserve officers.

DEATH while on active duty or in hospital? Government pays burial expenses and transportation of remains and escort to home.

INJURED while traveling to and from your station? Same allowances apply.

## Indian Fighter Survives His Obituary by 58 Years



General Cruse  
—Star Staff Photo

bet against invasion, he thinks. "If Britain is conquered," he said, "watch out, for Hitler will make it mighty warm for us." He thinks invasion, if it comes, will not come through Canada, but by way of South America.

## Your Pay and Allowances, Sir

With so many National Guard and Reserve officers being called soon to a year's training, many may need a "refresher course" in their pay and allowance status while on active duty.

**ACTIVE DUTY PAY** and allowances are the same as an officer of the Regular Army of same grade and length of service. Annual base pay rate: Colonel: \$4000; Lt.-Col.: \$3500; Major: \$3000; Captain: \$2400; 1st Lt.: \$2000; 2nd Lt.: \$1500.

**LONGEVITY PAY** is an increase in pay because of length of service.

**IT IS COMPUTED** on the basis of 5% increase for each 3 years of service. Active duty and World War service counts full time; inactive duty counts one-half time.

**MILEAGE ALLOWANCE** is now \$0.08.

**OTHER ALLOWANCES** are subsistence, rental (if suitable quarters are not available), and allowances for dependents (insofar as it affects the first two mentioned.)

**SUBSISTENCE** allowance daily with dependents is: 2nd Lt.: \$.60; 1st Lt.: \$1.20; Captain: \$1.20; Major: \$1.80; Lt.-Col.: \$1.80; Colonel: \$1.20. (The last is not a typographical error.)

**NO DEPENDENTS**, you receive 60 cents a day.

**RENTAL** allowance, from 2nd Lt. to Colonel, per month: \$40; \$60; \$80; \$100; \$120.

**NO DEPENDENTS:** \$40; \$40; \$60; \$80; \$80; \$80.

**PERCENTAGE** of monthly pay and allowances for 14 days would be fourteen-thirtieths.

**FLYING** duty pay for Air Corps Reserve officers on actual flying duty is 50% of base pay, when required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

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# Complete Text of Selective Service Bill Passed by Senate

**WASHINGTON**—The following is the text of the Military Conscription Bill as passed by the Senate:

## AN ACT

To provide for the common defense by increasing the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and providing for its training.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That (a) the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.

(b) The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

(c) The Congress further declares, in accordance with our traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, that it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard as an integral part of the first-line defenses of this nation be at all times maintained and assured. To this end it is the intent of the Congress that whenever the Congress shall determine that troops are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, or such part thereof as may be necessary, shall be ordered to active Federal service and continued therein so long as such necessity exists.

## AGES FIXED AT 21 TO 31

Sec. 2. Except as provided in Section 5 (a), it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

Sec. 3. (a) Every male citizen of the United States, and every male alien who has declared his intention to become such a citizen, between the ages of 21 and 31 at the time fixed for his registration (other than those exempted from registration un-



**SENATE DEBATES CONSCRIPTION**—The Senate listens while two of its members debate the conscription question. The two men in white, standing, are (left) Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, earnest opponent of the bill. Just below Wheeler in the picture, Senate Majority Leader Alvin Barkley contemplates the clock beneath the press seats. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada presides from the rostrum as President pro tempore.

—Wide World Photo

der Section 5 (a), shall be liable for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States.

The President is authorized, whether or not a state of war exists, to select for training and service in the manner herein provided, and to induct into the land and naval forces of the United States, such number of men between such ages as in his judgement is required for such forces in the national interest: Provided, that any person between the ages of 18 and 35 regardless of race

or color shall be afforded an opportunity voluntarily to enlist and be inducted into the land or naval forces (including aviation units of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (B), if he is acceptable to the land or naval forces for such training and service: Provided further, that there shall not be in active training or service in the land forces of the United States at any one time in time of peace more than 900,000 men inducted under the provisions of this act. The men inducted into the land or naval forces for such training and service shall be assigned to camps or units of such forces.

(B) Whenever the United States is not at war, each man so inducted shall serve for a training period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner discharged: provided, that if during his training period the Congress shall declare that the national interest is imperiled, he may be required to remain in service until the Congress shall declare that the national interest permits his being relieved from such service.

## TO BUILD A LARGE RESERVE FORCE

Each such man, after completion of the service required by this subsection, shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States until the provisions of this act become inoperative, or until the expiration of a period of ten years, or until he is discharged from such reserve component, whichever event first occurs; and during the period that he is a member of such reserve component he shall be subject to such additional training and service as may now or hereafter be prescribed by law: provided, that any man who completes twelve months' training and service in the land forces in time of peace, as provided herein, who thereafter completes not less than two years satisfactory service in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard, shall, upon completion of such service, be relieved from further liability to serve in the reserve components of the Army of the United States in time of peace.

Persons inducted into the land forces of the United States pursuant to this act shall not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

(C) The men inducted for training and service as provided for in this section shall, during the period of their training and service, receive the same pay, allowances and other benefits as are provided by law for enlisted men of like grades and length of service of that

component of the land or naval forces to which they are assigned and after transfer to a reserve component of the land or naval forces as provided in subsection (B) they shall receive the same benefits as are provided by law in like cases for members of such reserve component. Men in such training and service shall have an opportunity to qualify for promotion.

Sec. 4. (a) The selection of men for the training and service provided for in Section 3 (other than those who enlist voluntarily pursuant to this act) shall be made in an impartial manner, upon such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, from all the men between the ages of 21 and 31 who are liable for such training and service.

(B) Quotas of men to be furnished for such training and service shall be determined for each State, territory and the District of Columbia, and for subdivision thereof, on the basis of the actual number of men in the several States, territories and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof, who are liable for such training and service but who are not deferred after classification; credits shall be given in fixing such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who are in the land and naval forces of the United States on the date fixed for determining such quotas; and until the actual numbers necessary for determining the quotas are known, the quotas may be based on estimates and subsequent adjustments therein made when such actual numbers are known; all in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

## THOSE WHO DO NOT REGISTER

Sec. 5. (A) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, field clerks, paid clerks and enlisted men of the regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the Federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers Reserve Corps, the regular Army reserve, the enlisted reserve corps, the naval reserve, and the Marine Corps reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy, midshipmen, United States Naval Academy, cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy, and cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers Training Corps, and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and consular agents of foreign countries residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, or who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall

not be required to be registered under Section 2.

No exceptions from registration shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist: provided, that any officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army who is excepted from registration under Section 2 and who shall have served therein satisfactorily for a period of three years, and any officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the active National Guard or a member of the Officers Reserve Corps on the eligible list, who is excepted from such registration and who shall have served therein satisfactorily for a period of six years, shall be excepted from such registration and further duty in the reserve components by the Army of the United States in time of peace: provided further, that any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man of the active National Guard who satisfactorily serves over, a member of the Army of the United States, in active Federal service for the period of one year, who thereafter completes not less than two up to years' satisfactory service in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard, shall, upon completion of man of such service, be relieved from further liability to serve in the air reserve components of the Army of the United States in time of peace.

## THOSE WHO ARE NOT CALLED

(B) The Vice President of the United States, the Governors of the several States and territories, members of legislative bodies of the United States and of the several States and Territories, judges of the courts of the United States and of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the other executive officers of the United States and the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia whose continued service is found to be necessary to the maintenance of public health, safety or interest, shall, while holding such offices, be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States.

(C) Regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, and students who are preparing for the ministry in theological or divinity schools recognized as such for more than one year prior to the date of enactment of this act, shall be exempt from training and service (but not from registration) under this act.

(D) The President is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to defer training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture or other occupations or employment is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest. No deferment of men training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except those upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution. The President is also authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to defer training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of those men found to be physically, mentally or morally deficient. No deferment of such men training and service shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

(E) The President is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to defer training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of those men found to be physically, mentally or morally deficient. No deferment of such men training and service shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.

## CONCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

(F) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combatant or non-combatant training or service in the land or naval forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. All persons claiming such exemption from combatant training and service, because of such conscientious objections, shall be listed on a register of their classification by a local board, and the names of the persons so registered shall be at once referred by such local board to the Department of Justice for inquiry and hearing.

After appropriate inquiry by the proper agency of the Department of Justice, a hearing shall be held before the Department of Justice in the case of such person with respect to the character and good faith of his claimed objections, and such person shall be notified of the time and place of such hearing. (Continued on Page 10)

## The Draft Bill Means Just This:

1. Every citizen and alien, who has, on the date of registration, reached his 21st birthday and has not reached his 31st birthday, must register. Exempted from registration are diplomatic representatives and men already in the military services, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and R. O. T. C.

2. Exempted from call are the Vice President, Governors, Legislators, Federal and State judges, clergymen and divinity students, and executive officers whose continued service in office is necessary to the public health, safety or interest.

3. Training may be deferred for men whose employment in agriculture, or industry is found necessary to the public health, safety or interest; person with dependents, deferment of whose training is advisable; persons mentally, morally or physically deficient. Deferment continues only so long as reason for the deferment continues.

4. Hearings shall be held by the Department of Justice to determine whether or not conscientious objectors shall be exempted. Those exempted from military services may be assigned to non-combatant service or to work of national importance under civilian direction.

5. Pay for men selected will be \$21 monthly for first four months and after that \$30 for men in 7th grade; 6th, \$36; 5th, \$54; 4th, \$60; 3rd, \$72; 2nd, \$84; 1st, \$126. Special rates for specialists, 1st class, monthly pay plus \$30; 2nd, \$25; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15. 5th, \$6; 6th, \$3.

6. The men called, except in time of war, shall serve 12 consecutive months and be subject to training and service in any part of the Western Hemisphere (North or South America or adjacent Islands) and the Philippines.

7. Men who have completed the required service shall be transferred to the land or sea force reserves for the duration of the bill's time limit, but not to exceed 10 years.

8. Not more than 900,000 of the men selected may be in active service at one time.

9. Volunteer enlistments in the armed services are permitted to continue without regard to the operation of the draft bill.

10. Men selected shall be given their jobs back at expiration of service or similar ones with full seniority, if they were employed by the government within 30 days prior to the enactment of this act.

Private employers are required to give the drafted man his job back at expiration of his service, unless the circumstances of the employer have changed so as to render such an action unreasonable.

States are requested to give state jobs back to drafted men at expiration of their service.

11. Drafted men, who on completion of their service are denied their former jobs, may apply for redress to the district court near the employer. The U. S. district attorney will prosecute the case against the employer, without charge.

12. Men selected shall while in the service be protected by the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1918, which permits courts in meritorious cases to suspend writs or judgments against them involving real or personal property being purchased on the installment plan. In the case, of rent less than \$50 a month, the courts may grant stay of execution of judgment for three months.

## Manning of 50,000 Planes Seen as 4-Year Job

**WASHINGTON** — It will take out 14 years for the Army to train enough pilots to man a 50,000-plane force, according to estimates based on official figures.

Only one-tenth of the necessary number of pilots will be available October 1, 1941, at the present time, it was revealed in testimony Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, before the Senate Appropriations committee.

General Arnold said that the Air Corps' present program calls for a force of 11,000 officers, 94,000 enlisted men, including 5370 flying cadets, by October 1, 1941. By that date, the Army's airplane strength will "jump from 5500 to more than 100,000," or even double that number.

"In order to put that program into effect, we do two things. First, to build up our productive capacity of personnel, second, to man them up to the productive capacity in the airplanes."

A force of 11,000 pilots would complete man 11,000 airplanes on a war basis. Perhaps 50 percent of the total air force would be composed of big bombardment planes, which require at least two pilots each. Many of the long-range reconnaissance planes require two pilots.

Then there is a need for replacement crews. Modern planes are rugged enough to keep two complete crews working on-and-off shift during wartime. And to care adequately for several training of new personnel, even more than double crews should be available. Using these figures, 11,000 planes would require many more than the 11,000 pilots which are expected to be available next October. The necessary total would be upward of 30,000 pilots.

The air force contemplated by the Army to be created will require the creation of new groups, composed of from two to four squadrons each, bringing the total number of groups in GHQ Air Force to 41.

## Army To Train Men In Science of Weather

**BALTIMORE**—The Third Corps area Army headquarters has introduced a program by which it will train Air Corps men in meteorology—the science of weather and climate.

It would send certain college graduates to any of three institutions to study meteorology on cadet status. The men, however, would not receive flying training. Upon completion of the course, the men would be commissioned in the main officer's reserve corps or, if they wish, may compete for commissions in the Regular Army. Those chosen for the course will be made available either at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology or New York University. The students will be paid \$75 monthly and receive food, clothing and shelter.

## THE UNITED STATES ARMY TODAY

(Material from "The Army of the United States", prepared by the War Department and published by the Government Printing Office.)

The National Guard is made up of citizens who are so interested in national defense that they want to take an active part in military affairs.

There are 1500 National Guard units in every one of the 48 states, in the District of Columbia, in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and units are now being organized in Alaska. Like the Regular forces, the National Guard contains units of all the different arms and services that go to form a modern army.

OFFICERS BECOME REGULARS A long tradition lies back of the National Guard. Even before the colonies became states, some of them had registered their own active units of organized volunteers. In all of our wars, the units have given many such units to our fighting armies. Indeed, their service in every war in U. S. history has been of highest importance.

Originally, it was composed of troops separately formed and trained by each state and entirely under state control. It came under Federal control only in emergency. Each state shall train and equip its regiments in its own way. Even the uniforms of such were different.

In 1903 an act of Congress



J. Robert Fish of Springfield, Mass., is shown right holding model of anti-aircraft, sound sensitive rocket, which he believes will be useful in war. Successful preliminary tests, he says, indicate the magnetic control, acoustic projectile will pick up the sound of an airplane motor and streak for it at nine hundred miles per hour.

Mr. Fish said tryouts for the rocket will be held soon by Army ordnance department officials.

Wide World Photo

## Government To Secretly Test Inventor's Robot Torpedo "That Will Chase Planes and Ships", Destroy Them

Inventors are turning their efforts toward national defense. Many of them are creating new things which may be used in warfare and already plans have been made to test some of the new inventions.

In Springfield, Mass., J. Robert Fish, inventor of a sound-sensitive torpedo which travels through the air or water until

the desired height, the casing would drop away, tiny wings sprout from the torpedo and the sound of nearby planes would attract the sound device.

The rocket motor would drive the projectile toward its mark and the bomb would follow the plane despite turns and twists to dodge it.

### TELEVISION TORPEDO PLANE

Dr. Lee DeForest, the "Father of Radio," said in Chicago that development of a pilotless "television torpedo plane" on which he is working may be completed in a year. The device would provide America's military forces with an inexpensive means of obtaining information by aerial surveys, and would also act as a robot bomber.

Dr. DeForest said that B. A. Sambra, President of American Television Laboratories, was the originator of the idea. According to Dr. DeForest, the torpedo plane can be

inexpensively constructed of plastics or other materials. It would require no armor and few of the expensive and complicated "gadgets" which go into a modern bombing plane, since it would carry no human being.

### FOR SAFE FLYING

The patent office in Washington has issued a patent to Dr. Russ Gunn for a device that will warn pilots flying in fog, of their approach to a mountain.

"It is well known," says Dr. Gunn, "that the earth's surface normally carries a negative electrical charge and that an electrical current constantly flows toward the earth. This current sets up a potential difference of such a magnitude that near the surface of the earth two points separated vertically by about a meter are at a difference of potential of approximately 150 volts."

Because of the uniformity of this effect, there are surfaces in the air, parallel to the ground, along which the voltage is the same. In his apparatus, Dr. Gunn makes use of instruments for measuring this voltage. One detector is placed at the front of the plane, the other at the tail.

As long as the aircraft is flying along one of these surfaces there is no difference between them. But when it passes over a rise in the ground the "equo-potential" surface, which curves over a mountain or other elevations, slopes upward, and the forward detector being nearer the ground, indicates a lower voltage than the rear. Even over level

## Army, Navy Have Agreement To Buy 17,000 Engines

An agreement for the manufacture of 17,000 airplane motors, jointly was reached this week by the Army and Navy negotiating with United Aircraft Corp. Work on the motors will be delayed until congressional action on the five billion dollar defense measure. The contract for engines involves \$180,000,000.

Secretary Knox characterized the agreement as an example of the "splendid cooperation" existing between the Army and Navy in the placing of defense orders. The Army and Navy, he said, will continue this kind of helpful cooperation in procurement matters.

Engines to be delivered to the Army air corps will be paid for by transfer of funds from the Army to the Navy. The Army in turn will negotiate all Navy engine requirements with manufacturers under cognizance.

United Aircraft will proceed immediately with a \$2,500,000 plant expansion program for new buildings at its own expense. This action was characterized by Secretary Knox as a "sporting thing" for United to do in taking what might appear to be a chance on whether funds would be made available to fulfill the contract.

## Former Chief of Chaplains Named Chaplains' Editor

**WASHINGTON** — Chaplain Alva J. Brastad, retired chief of Army chaplains, has been appointed editor of the "Army and Navy Chaplain," official organ of the Army and Navy Chaplains' Association, effective with the October-November issue.

In a request to chaplains of all components of the Army and Navy, Editor Brastad asked for news of chaplains, instructional articles, moral-religious-character building illustrations, jokes and humorous articles, book reviews, practical duty questions, pertinent problems with solutions, sermons, addresses, character talks, essays, lists of subjects and suggestions for sermons and talks, timely articles on religious subjects, poetry.

ground, says Dr. Gunn, the method can be used to tell whether the plane is flying level.

### NEW GUN

Jonathan E. Browning, inventor of the Browning machine gun, was awarded a patent for an improvement on an automatic rifle which is operated by the expansion of gases from the explosion. Usually, in such automatic firearms, the gases, after the bullet has passed, are admitted to a cylinder below the barrel, where they push back a piston that operates the breech ejecting the used cartridge and inserting a new one. In the new gun the piston consists of a tube in a chamber surrounding the barrel. This scheme, it is claimed, prevents cramping or binding of the piston, which would tend to jam the gun.

**3. The National Guard**

week for active training. In the summer, Guard goes to camps for field training, usually for two weeks. These may be state camps composed entirely of Guard troops, or Guard units may join the Regulars for large-scale maneuvers. An important part of this training is the actual travel from home station to camp by marching, by motors or by train, which gives practice in troop movement. Similar field training may be held at other times of the year.

At present, there are 242,000 National Guard officers and men, and the figure is increasing all the time. The Infantry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, in that order, claim the greatest numbers. On June 30, 1939, there were 20,980 listed in the Inactive National Guard. These retain their grades and may be called to service in emergency, but they do not participate in drill and training.

The central agency supervising Guard activities is the National Guard Bureau in Washington, D. C. The Chief of the bureau is a National Guard officer appointed by the President to active duty for a period of four years with the rank of major general. As his assistants he has 30 officers of various arms and services from the Regular Army and National Guard.

(Next Week: "The Organized Reserves")

The Governor of a state, of course, can order the National Guard of his state to active duty for training and other purposes. Thus, the Guard is liable to call by both Federal and state governments.

During the World War, National Guard units contributed almost half a million men to the army. Two out of every five divisions that sailed for France were Guard units. If war comes again, the National Guard will make up a large part of the armed forces.

### ORGANIZED LIKE REGULARS

Congress appropriates money for many of the Guard's needs. These funds provide arms and other equipment, uniforms, motor vehicles, horses and airplanes, provide for construction and repair of buildings in camps, and for sending officers to Regular Army service schools. It receives money from the states for the upkeep of armories and camps, for extra field training pay, and numerous other expenses.

Like the Regular Army, the Guard is organized into divisions, brigades and regiments. The units in each corps area come under the supervision of the corps area commander in time of peace and automatically become part of his command when they are first ordered into active service.

In the First corps area are the 26th and 43rd Infantry Divisions. The Second has the 27th and 44th

Infantry, and part of the 21st Cavalry. Third corps area: 28th and 29th Infantry, the rest of the 21st Cavalry, Fourth: 30th and 31st Infantry, part of 23rd Cavalry. Fifth: 37th and 38th Infantry, part of the 22nd Cavalry. Sixth: 32nd and 33rd Infantry, remainder of 22nd Cavalry. Seventh: 34th and 35th Infantry, part of 24th Cavalry. Eighth: 36th and 45th Infantry, part of 23rd and 24th Cavalry. Ninth: 40th and 41st Infantry, the rest of the 24th Cavalry.

There are also many other Guard units, which are not part of numbered divisions, located in the U. S. and its possessions. Units are designated by numbers, like the Regular Army and Organized Reserves. Regiments have, in general, numbers between 100 and 300, and infantry divisions have numbers between 26 and 75. The state to which a Guard unit belongs is also given in addition to the number. Some units with old traditions have been authorized to keep their old numbers, for example, "The First Infantry (Maryland National Guard)." Others may use their old names in addition to new numbers, like the Washington Artillery, which is the 141st Field Artillery (Louisiana National Guard).

**STRENGTH IS 242,000 NOW**

Guard units assemble at their home stations at least one night a

## Complete Text of Draft Bill

(Continued from Page 8)

hearing. The Department shall, after such hearing, if the objections are found to be sustained, recommend (1) that the objector shall be assigned to noncombatant service as defined by the President, or (2) if the objector is found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in such noncombatant service, that he shall be assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction.

If, after such hearing the objections of any person are found not to be sustained, the objector and the local board shall be immediately notified thereof, the name of the objector shall then be removed from the register of conscientious objectors, and such objector shall thereafter be liable to training and service as provided by this act. If, within five days after the date of such findings by the Department of Justice, the objector or the local board gives notice to the other of disagreement with such findings, the local board shall immediately refer the matter for final determination to an appropriate appeal board established pursuant to Section 10 (A) (2).

Sec. 6. The President shall have authority to induct into the land and naval forces of the United States no greater number of persons than the Congress shall from time to time hereafter make specific appropriation for.

Sec. 7. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in or be inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States: Provided, that the clothing or enlistment allowance authorized by law shall not be regarded as bounties within the meaning of this section. No person liable to service in such forces shall be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; no such substitute shall be received, enlisted, enrolled or inducted into the land or naval forces of the United States; and no person liable to service in such forces shall be permitted to escape such service or be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from service in such forces or liability thereto.

### CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

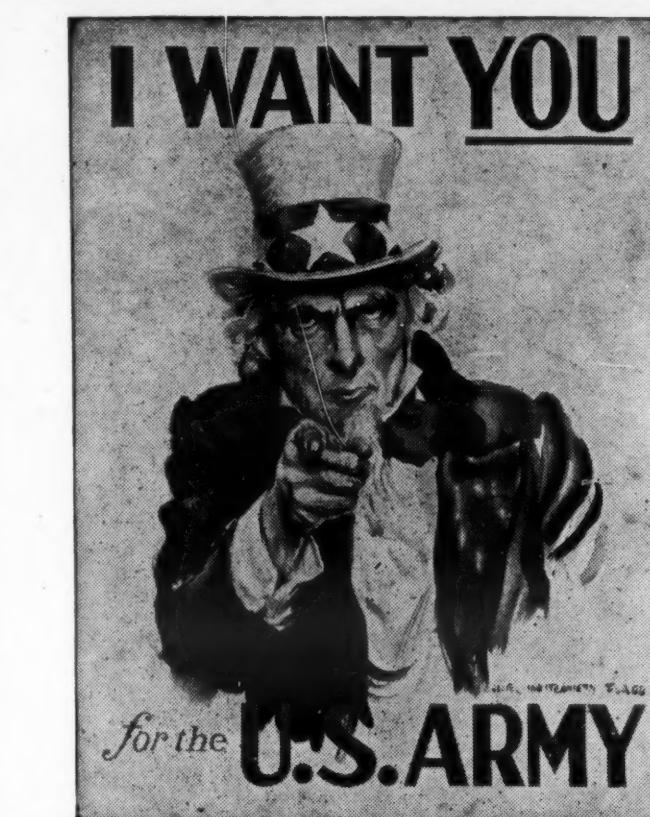
Sec. 8 (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service or who is hereafter assigned to active or training duty who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes the service required under this act shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of such training and service and a medical statement showing any physical defects noted upon such examination; and upon the completion of the period of such training and service, each such person shall be given another physical examination and shall be given a medical statement showing any injuries, illnesses or disabilities suffered by him during such period of training and service.

(B) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such active duty or such service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for re-employment within forty days after he is relieved from such service—

(a) If such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

(b) If such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(c) If such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.



**WORLD WAR POSTER** — The famous world war poster, from a drawing by James Montgomery Flagg, is being used again in the Army recruiting drive, together with a new series of posters from drawings by Major Thomas B. Woodburn, head of the Army Recruiting Publicity Service.

For the purpose of this sub-section any person who has been required to leave any position in the employ of any private employer, other than a temporary position, within thirty days prior to the date of the enactment of this act shall be deemed prima facie to have left such position in order to perform the service required under this act.

(C) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (B) shall be considered during the period of service in such forces as on furlough or leave of absence; and shall be so restored without loss of seniority; and shall be entitled to participate in insurance of other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time of being inducted into such position without cause within one year after such restoration.

### FREE LEGAL AID TO GET JOB BACK

(D) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the District Court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions and as an incident thereto, to compensate such persons for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action.

The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States District Attorney for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States District Attorney, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: provided, that no fees or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits.

(E) Section 3D of the act entitled "an act to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August, 1940, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: "And as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action."

(F) The director of selective ser-

vice herein provided for shall establish a personnel division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty and of persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of their service under this act, and to aid such persons in finding employment elsewhere if such replacements in their former positions is impossible or unreasonable.

(g) The Chief of Finance, United States Army, is hereby designated, empowered and directed to act as the fiscal, disbursing and accounting agent of the Director of Selective Service in carrying out the provisions of this act.

### RETAINS RIGHT TO VOTE

(h) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall, during the period of such training and service, be permitted to vote in any general, special or primary election occurring in the State or which he is a resident, if under the laws of such State he is entitled to vote in such election even though he is outside of such United States at the time of such election.

Sec. 9. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said act, rules, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or non-liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or who counsels, aids, or abets another to evade registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so, shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than six years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may

Sec. 10. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said act, rules, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or non-liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or who otherwise evades registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or who counsels, aids, or abets another to evade registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations, or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so, shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than six years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or if subject to military or naval law may

Sec. 11. (A) Every person who

## Officers Needed To Train Conscripts Will Rise From Ranks of Non-Coms

WASHINGTON—As during the World War, the Army is turning to its experienced non-coms and warrant officers to fill the officers ranks. Many officers will be required to train the hundreds of thousands of men to be drafted under the conscription bill.

Some 3,200 men in the enlisted and warrant ranks hold commissions as reserve officers, and a large number of these are to be discharged from their present status and called to active service with commissioned status, officials said. While present Army regulations bar such procedure, this rule will be suspended as soon as Congress passes the \$5,000,000,000 supplemental defense bill, carrying the necessary funds, it was stated.

Most of the men to be chosen will take rank as lieutenants with Regular Army units, and some may be assigned to the National Guard, which is to be mobilized under legislation recently passed by Congress. A few of the enlisted men and warrant officers who are specialists of various types and who hold commissions as captains, majors and even higher, in the re-

serve, will be called in such ranks jumping them many grades.

To avoid embarrassment, the most boosted to commissioned rank those held to be transferred to other states for the most part.

Not since the World War has the Army advanced men in the rank this manner. Thousands of the were promoted then, and, after the armistice, many qualified for permanent commissions. The men can be called now will serve for a duration of the emergency.

Those under 30 can compete for Regular Army commissions. If they do not qualify for permanent posts, they will revert to their enlisted warrant rank at the end of the emergency.

Other enlisted men are trained and ready to take the sergeant's corporal's posts to be vacated, officials stated.

Under date of August 28, the Department notified commanders in the field of the contemplated act, stating it was dependent upon the passage of then pending legislation authorizing Reserve officers to be called into service.

(Continued on Page 11)

any of the provisions of this Act.

(b) The President is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to delegate any force authority vested in him under this act to such officers, agents or persons as he may designate or appoint, in this purpose.

### MAY APPEAL BOARD DECISION

(c) The decisions of local boards with respect to any matters within their jurisdiction shall be final, except where appeals are authorized first in accordance with the provisions of this act and such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

In the administration of this act, voluntary services may be accepted. Correspondence necessary in the exercise of this act may be carried by official penalty envelopes.

Sec. (not yet numbered). The provisions of Sec. 8 (Philippines) of the act approved June 28, 1934 (public, numbered 671) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, that whenever the Secretary of War decides the Secretary of the Navy determines that any existing manufacturing plant shall or facility is necessary for the national defense and is unable to remain at an agreement with the owner, apply such plant or facility for its use by operation by the War Department.

Sec. (not yet numbered). The provisions of Sec. 8 (Philippines) of the act approved June 28, 1934 (public, numbered 671) is amended to read as follows: "Provided, that whenever the Secretary of War decides the Secretary of the Navy determines that any existing manufacturing plant shall or facility is necessary for the national defense and is unable to remain at an agreement with the owner, apply such plant or facility for its use by operation by the War Department.

Sec. (not yet numbered). The provisions of Section 3 of the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 506) now or hereafter amended, shall be applicable with respect to contracts hereafter entered into for weapon

ammunition, and other military equipment procured by the Ordnance Department of the Army and by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy.

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ammunition, and other military equipment procured by the Ordnance Department of the Army and by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy.

Sec. 11 (A) Every person who

(Continued on Page 11)

## U. S. Ambulance Drivers Decorated by the French

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France—The Croix de Guerre was awarded to 11 American ambulance drivers and their leader, Dr. James V. Sparks of Indianapolis, for "accomplishments in the most perilous missions under particularly difficult circumstances." Those honored were: Philippe Muhr of Philadelphia; Paul Edgar of New York; Saverio Mazzoni of Paris; Henry Lessard of the University of Minnesota; Dominique Reccia of Paris; Adrien Engel of Honolulu; George Cox of Watertown, N. Y.; Gilbert Appleton of Chicago; Burnham Robinson of Paris; and Albert Hochstetler and Frederick Fontanais of New York.

## Conscription

(Continued from Page 10) deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice requiring registration. (B) If any section, subsection, clause, or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections or portions of this Act.

(C) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal, amend, or suspend the laws now in existence authorizing voluntary enlistment or re-enlistment in the land or naval forces of the United States, including the reserve components thereof.

Sec. 12 When used in this Act—  
(A) The term "between the ages of 21 and 31" shall refer to persons who have reached the twenty-first anniversary of the day of their birth, and who have not reached the authority-first anniversary of the day of their birth; and other terms defining and regulating different age groups shall be construed in a similar manner.

Sec. 13 (A) All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby suspended to the extent of such conflict for the period in which this act shall be in force.

(B) All the provisions of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1945, unless continued in effect by the Congress, except as to offenses committed prior to such date.

(C) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money provided in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

### AY SCALES QUOTED

Sec. 14. The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$26; enlisted men of the second grade, \$30; enlisted men of the third grade, \$34; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$36; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$40; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$44; enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$50; except in so far that the monthly base pay of enlisted men with less than four months' service during their first three months' enlistment period and of enlisted men of the seventh grade, shall those inefficiency or other unfitness has been determined under weapon regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy respectively, shall be \$21, and by the pay for specialists' ratings,

## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

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ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building

Washington, D. C.

## Takes a Lot to Satisfy 3rd Army's Appetite

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La.—To feed the 70,000 troops which recently completed maneuvers here took a daily larder of 15 carloads and 50 truckloads of rations.

Goods from the Army Depot were shipped by rail to the railheads of all divisions that could be reached in this manner, and by truck to divisions that could not be reached by rail. From these ration distributing points it was sent to organizations and issued to messes.

To assemble and move all that food so that the soldier could get his three squares a day required an organization of 13 officers, 24 non-coms, 23 clerks and messengers, 24 soldiers, and 163 laborers, a total of 247 men.

which shall be in addition to monthly base pay, shall be as follows: First class, \$30; second class, \$25; third class, \$20; fourth class, \$15; fifth class, \$6; sixth class, \$3. Enlisted men of the Army and the Marine Corps shall receive, as a permanent addition to their pay, an increase of 10 per centum of their base pay and pay for specialists' ratings upon completion of the first four years of service, and an additional increase of 5 per centum of such base pay and pay for specialists' ratings for each four years of service thereafter, but the total of such increases shall not exceed 25 per centum.

(b) The pay for specialists' ratings received by an enlisted man of the Army or the Marine Corps at the time of his retirement shall be included in the computation of his retired pay.

(c) The pay of enlisted men of the sixth grade of the National Guard for each armory drill period and for each day of participation in exercises under Sections 94, 97 and 99 of the National Defense Act shall be \$1.20.

(d) No back pay or allowances shall accrue by reason of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

(e) Nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay now being received by any retired enlisted man.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be effective during the period Sept. 1, 1940, to May 15, 1945. During such period all laws and parts of laws in so far as the same are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby suspended.

Section (A). The benefits of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, approved March 8, 1918, are hereby extended to all persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this act, and, except as hereinafter provided, the provisions of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be effective for such purposes.

(B) For the purposes of this section—

(1) The following provision of such act of March 8, 1918, shall be inoperative: Section 100, Paragraphs (1), (2) and (5) of Section 101, Article 4, Article 5, Paragraph (2) of Section 601 and Section 603.

(2) The term "persons in military service," when used in such Act, shall be deemed to mean persons inducted into the land or naval forces under this Act;

(3) The term "period of military service," when used in such Act, when applicable with respect to any person, shall be deemed to mean the period beginning with the date on which such person is inducted into such land or naval forces under this Act for any period of training and service and ending sixty days after the date on which such period of training and service terminates.

Sec. This Act may be cited as the "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

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Washington, D. C.

## Britain's 35,000 Homing Pigeons Serving the Colors May Yet Save the English Empire

In the heart of London atop a huge penthouse there are about a 1000 homing pigeons under the "command" of Majors W. H. Osman and J. B. Vernon. Elsewhere throughout the British nation are scattered 34,000 other pigeons, stationed at strategic points, that make up Britain's "pigeon post," an important military arm that may yet save the Empire.

Since the war began more than a thousand of the first line pigeons

troops have made about 100 trips from the French and Belgian coasts to London carrying important messages on tissue paper in a container attached to their feet. Most of the messages come from the front lines.

Long before the British withdrew from Flanders, many crates of pigeons were distributed among agents of the British Intelligence Service assigned to duty in the Low Countries and along the French coast. Although this area is now occupied by the Germans, the British agents go about undetected as laborers and peasants.

As such, they have great freedom of movement and are able to supply the Allied High Command in London with vital information from behind the enemy lines—by pigeon post.

Advance information of German troop and air concentrations, shipping, etc., is sent to London. This information is coordinated and acted upon at once. German air and troop movements done at night and in secret, is often "disturbed" by British bombings. From the clouds over the Channel swarm English air fighters to further delay Hitler's long threatened invasion of the British Isles.

The information concerning the enemy's movements could only come by pigeon post. No agent would dare use a radio transmitter as every outlet of communication is sealed by the German Gestapo. But the pigeons, flying at night, silent, invisible, can reach London in less than an hour. There is no danger of them going to the wrong address. They never do.

Even the Royal Air Force flyers use these pigeons to advise headquarters of important observations made during a raid over the Continent.

Getting the pigeons back to the agents in "enemy-land" is not so great a problem as it may seem at first. As in the last war, the birds are flown back by airplane during the night. Parachutists accompany them, dropping behind the enemy lines. The pigeons are carried in semi-circular boxes under the moccasins of the parachutists, six at a time.

## Draft

(Continued from Page 1)

"whenever the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy determines that any existing manufacturing plant or factory is necessary for national defense and is unable to arrive at an agreement with the owner of such plant or factory for its use or operation by the War Department or the Navy Department" the Secretary may institute condemnation proceedings against it and take over the plant immediately.

Men with dependents will be exempt from the draft during peacetime, Army officials say. Likewise those whose civil employment is necessary for the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. Local boards will decide in all cases. Selection for service from men not deferred will be by lot.

### RECRUITING CONTINUES

Enlistment of volunteers will continue, even after the draft bill is in operation. Enlistments will be open to men exempted or whose numbers are not drawn. Although volunteer enlistments have in the last week begun to taper off a bit, Army officials feel that they will continue at a steady rate, perhaps showing some increase as the draft bill becomes more certain of becoming a law of the land.

Army plans call for an army of 900,000 men, fully equipped and in the process of training and being trained before the first of the year. Of this number, 400,000 will be draftees, the others members of the Regular Army, Guardsmen and Reservists.

In belief that the draft legislation will pass soon, the general staff of the Army at present plans to make four selective service drafts, as follows: Oct. 15, 75,000; Nov. 15, 115,000; Dec. 15, 110,000; Dec. 30, 100,000. Total draftees in the Army before first of year, 400,000.

With the approval of the President, when he signs the National Guard mobilization bill, the first contingent of Guardsmen will be called a month before the Army plans to call drafted men. Tentative dates are: Sept. 16, 60,500; Oct. 15, 55,000; Nov. 15, 65,000; Dec. 15, 40,000. Total Guardsmen in the Army before Jan. 1, 1941, 220,000. (It is expected 22,000 will be exempted.)

The Regular Army expects to increase its complement to 375,000 men through the newly expanded recruiting activities. If recruiting continues at a moderate pace, the Regular Army should enlist enough men to build up to 375,000 by the first of the year.

### BIG TRAINING JOB IN STORE

Thus the full strength of the Army is expected to be Regulars,

## The Army Quiz

(This one's a little tougher than last time. Score 70 and you get a pat on the back. Make 90 and ask the Captain for a stripe. Score 10 for each answer, of course. How you doing?)

1. How long would you say a tour of guard duty is?  
12 hours; 2 hours; 8 hours; 24 hours; 4 hours; \* \* \*

2. No matter how long it seems, a sentinel walks post for only \_ hours: four, two, one, three, eight; \* \* \*

3. After challenging a person and getting a satisfactory answer, Sentinel No. 1 does one of the following things:  
Advances the person; does not advance him; closes safety on rifle; grounds arms; \* \* \*

4. The Officer of the Day salutes you while you are Sentinel No. 1. What do you do?  
Call out the guard; Call: "Never mind the guard"; report to him; present arms; Call: "Jiggers"; \* \* \*

5. How does the Corporal of the Guard respond to your salute?  
Gives rifle salute; present arms; inspects your rifle; gives hand salute; he doesn't; \* \* \*

6. When may the sentinel on Post No. 1 call: "Turn out the Guard, armed party," and then call "Never mind the guard"?  
When he recognizes the armed party; never; when the guard is being changed; only when relief corporal tells him to; \* \* \*

7. Everybody knows what a count-ersign is, and that it is changed:  
Every day; with each change of guard; each week; never; when the O. C. thinks it. \* \* \*

8. While talking with someone in the line of duty, the sentinel holds his rifle in one position. What is it? Shoulder arms; port arms; present arms; ground arms; at ease; \* \* \*

9. An emergency, say a riot, occurs near your post (Post No. 4). What do you do? take two of these: Run like the devil; call "Riot, number 4"; charge; call "Corporal of the Guard!"; fire your rifle.  
(Answers on Page 12)

## Preparations

(Continued from page 2)  
ular students. Dr. C. G. Rossby, who now is with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the U. S. Weather Bureau will head the institute.

### BONNEVILLE-COULEE POWER FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON—More power for defense industries on the west coast which could be supplied by the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams has been urged by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

Ickes made public a report by the Bonneville administration on the possibilities of such an arrangement. Facilitated by power produced by the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams, manufacturers can step up their production of defense equipment. An announcement from the White House said that these two sources will be unified in marketing by the Bonneville administration.

### FUNDS FOR DEFENSE ROAD IMPROVEMENT ALLOCATED

WASHINGTON—A \$327,000,000 federal aid highway bill that will provide funds for the improvement of roads adjudged vital to national defense was submitted to the President for his signature.

The measure authorizes appropriations of \$163,000,000 in each of the two fiscal years starting July 1, 1941 and July 1, 1942. Primary highways would receive \$100,000,000 of this sum and the remainder would go to secondary roads, grade crossings, forest roads, public land and park roads and Indian roads.

### Too Many Socks

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Army recently called for bids on 3,558,380 pairs of lightweight woolen socks, deliveries in 100 days. Meanwhile new requests for bids will probably be announced to make up the difference.

When the bids were opened at the Army Quartermaster Depot here bidders offered only 2,200,000 pairs. But after all, that's a lot of socks—22,000 pairs per day for 100 days.

## Put Air Defense Under One Man Would Willkie

**NEW YORK**—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President, told reporters Thursday that he favors creation of a special Cabinet post for air defense to make the United States strong in the air.

He said the nation is "floundering along" with uncoordinated operation of separate Army and Navy air forces, and as far as airplanes are concerned this country is "hopelessly unprepared."

It is "very important that we create a new Cabinet post corresponding to the Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy and place one man in charge of the air force," Willkie told a press conference. "The present machinery is obsolete," he said.

The fall of France and the present distress of England should be a lesson to the United States and we shouldn't waste a minute building up our air arm and making it strong and effective, Willkie said. He stated that, if elected President, he would immediately ask Congress to separate the air forces of the Army and Navy and put them under one man.

If and when he got into the White House, Willkie said, he would eventually favor having only one Cabinet member in charge of all national defense—military, naval and aeronautical—with an undersecretary to direct each service. But such a change would take a long time to accomplish, he added, and reiterated his belief that we must strengthen our air force at once and not dilly-dally any longer.

He declared that the country must be strong in military, naval and aeronautical forces and we must rebuild a strong economy. He said a strong United States is America's best foreign policy.

Willkie said we ought to take a look at Germany, declaring that Hitler's success in the European war is due to coordination of his armed forces and particularly to his effective air forces.

## Law Bars Criminals From Enlisting In Army

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The War Department announced Thursday that in the enlistment of men for the Regular Army its policy will be to refuse to enlist men who have been convicted of crime or who are at liberty on parole.

The War Department explained its position in this way:

"The War Department consistently directs its efforts toward building the Army into a cohesive organization of right thinking men, who can be depended upon in times of stress to display courage, fortitude and idealism of a high order. One of the strongest inducements held out to prospective recruits is the opportunity of associating with other young men of excellent character and good repute.

"The enlistment of men who have actually been convicted of felonies is expressly prohibited by Section 1118, revised statutes, and in furtherance of that statute Army regulations prescribe that persons who have been imprisoned under sentence of a civil court will not be accepted for enlistment.

"In cases involving minor infractions of law or of municipal regulations, corps area commanders are permitted to waive the rigid application of these regulations, in particular meritorious cases, and recruiting officers are required to scrutinize carefully the juvenile court record of an applicant, if any such he may have, and submit to higher authority any case in which doubt exists as to the effect of any particular statute involved.

"The enlistment of persons on parole may not be considered, in view of the conflict of authority between the court exercising jurisdiction, and the military authorities charged by law with the control of the Army."

### Answers To Quiz (Questions on Page 11)

1. 24 hours
2. two
3. does not advance him
4. Call: "Never mind the guard"
5. gives rifle salute
6. never
7. every day
8. port arms
9. Call: "Riot, number 4" and fire your rifle
10. repeats your call, but does not fire rifle



**MAP OF TACTICS**—Pictured here during maneuvers at Winthrop, N.Y., are part of the corps of officers that outlined exercises for the troops. Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff and his staff directed the First Corps (Tactical) and the First Corps Area of New England. Seated, left to right: Col. Ralph E. Hines, G-4; General Woodruff and Major William G. Walker, G-3. Standing, left to right: Major G. Gordon MacLeod, G-2; Col. Edward Roth Jr., Adjutant General; Major Harold W. Blackley, Assistant G-3, and Major William A. Collier, G-1.

—Wide World Photo.

## Vets Name Corps Liaison Men For Home Guard Plan

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.**—The American Legion National headquarters today announced the appointment of nine liaison representatives to cooperate with the United States Army corps area commanders in utilizing Legion resources and manpower in any home guard defense program.

National Commander Raymond J. Kelly said that the appointments were made at the "unofficial suggestion of War Department officials" and that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, had suggested the Legion representatives consult with corps area commanders "in order that the activities of the American Legion may be coordinated with the various State plans."

The appointees: First Corps, Col. Kenneth F. Cramer, Hartford, Conn.; Second, Jeremiah F. Norcross, the Bronx, New York; Third, Gen. Frank Parker, Washington; Fourth, Erle Cocke, Atlanta, Ga.; Fifth, R. B. Gardner, Mansfield, Ohio; Sixth, L. N. Bittinger, Onarga, Ill.; Seventh, Allan A. Tukey, Omaha, Nebr.; Eighth, S. Perry Brown, Beaumont, Tex., and Ninth, Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif.

## Five Army Privates Escape Auto Bridge Crash

**FREDERICK, Md.**—Five Medical Corps privates from Walter Reed hospital, Washington, escaped with their lives when their sedan crashed through a bridge near here.

The machine was washed 150 yards downstream after falling into 20 feet of water. Pvt. Clarence Nogle was taken to a Brunswick, Md., hospital for treatment of minor injuries.

Pvts. Ronald August, Alvin Shannan, Basil Lahers and James H. Stanley escaped without injury. Considerable clothing and luggage were washed away.

## Tent Camp for Ft. Sill

**WASHINGTON**—Plans have been made by the War Department for the construction of a tent camp at Fort Sill, Okla., to house more than 21,000 National Guardsmen and Regular Army men under the expanded military training program.

The facilities will provide accommodations for one square division, one observation squadron, one field artillery regiment, for the 349th Field Artillery, and for an increase of 1,194 men in the present complement at Fort Sill.

## Awarded Flying Cross

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—For "extraordinary achievement" in a test flight at Buffalo, N. Y., last January, Capt. George E. Price of the Army Air Corps has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In praising his skill and judgment, the War Department said Capt. Price made a successful crash landing when the landing gear on a new type airplane which he was testing failed to function.

## A Terrible Waste



Marcus in New York Times

## Col. Scott, Retired Head of Veterans Hospital, Dies

**OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.**—Death ended the colorful career of Col. Hugh Scott, 62, who retired last year as head of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Hospital at Maywood, Ill. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Scott was known familiarly and with affection to more ex-service men than perhaps any other man in the United States. For the last 18 years his work had been the medical care of disabled soldiers of the World War.

He became chief medical adviser of the Veterans Bureau when it was organized in 1922. He came to Hines Hospital, one of the largest veterans institutions in America in 1927, and retired in August, 1939.

His years at Hines rounded out a colorful life which began when he drove a chuck wagon at 15 into the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma and helped his family stake out a claim. After studying medicine, he joined the Army Medical Staff. In 1915 he went to Mexico with the U. S. Army in search of Pancho Villa.

After the war he served as assistant surgeon general in the Reserve Corps and as assistant surgeon general in the Federal Public Health Service. He then went to the Veterans Bureau.

## Greely Returns from Madrid

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Brig. Gen. John N. Greely, military attaché at Madrid for Spain and Portugal since the outbreak of the present war, has been ordered to report to the War Department, and will then be stationed at Headquarters Second Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

## Fort Dix Ready in 90 Days

**FORT DIX, N. J.**—Contracts have been awarded for \$5,531,000 additional construction here, to be completed within 90 days, so that Fort Dix can house the 20,000 officers and men of the 44th Division, New Jersey National Guard. The new facilities will include all provisions of modern living from fire-fighting equipment to recreation centers.

## Former Yank Dishwasher Now Member of 'Duignan's Yanks'

**MILWAUKEE, Wisc.**—A year ago Edward Glasser, head dishwasher at a big restaurant here, was telling his friends that he had a yen to knock Adolf Hitler's block off.

Glasser has popped up in the war news in exactly that role—as a member of "Duignan's Yanks," who have landed in England to stop the blitzkrieg.

At the offices of the restaurant employees' union the news that Glasser had reached England was fulfillment of his wish when he started out to join the Canadian army.

"Duignan's Yanks" is the unofficial name for a group of 150 Ameri-

cans in an Ontario regiment. They are headed by P. J. Duignan of Milwaukee, Ill., a former deputy who is still carrying his badge and packing the badge as well as a so he can arrest Hitler "legally."

The American outfit was described by a newspaper correspondent containing "some mighty mean when they get mad."

"The group is pulled together a spirit of adventure, idealism, curiosity and plain love of trouble."

correspondent said: "They come from every part of the United States and include a sprinkling of World War veterans."

## "Learn and Earn" Featured in Army Advertisements

**PHILADELPHIA**—Featuring chance to "learn and earn" the advertising campaign of the United States Army will begin Tuesday, September 3, in 856 newspapers, 25 sectional agricultural publications. The campaign will supplement the present recruiting activities bring the regular army to its authorized strength of 375,000 January 1.

Preparing the campaign, N. Ayer and Son, advertising agency in charge, made an analysis and a review of army recruiting statistics.

"It showed us," said an executive of the agency, "that a majority of men join up because they want a chance to learn some skilled trade and improve their earning power."

The first advertisement, therefore, will tell about the advantages of becoming a flying cadet, together with the salary inducements and excellent training for a career.

Meanwhile, a tremendous boost in enlistments is expected in the regular army as soon as the draft bill comes a law, according to Col. L. Magruder, recruiting officer of Second Corps Area.

Recruiting increased, he said, soon as the draft bill was first mentioned. The number of those volunteering rose from an average of 10 per day in the area to 157.

The reason, says Colonel Magruder, was found in three factors: First, men would rather volunteer than be drafted. Second, men realize that those enlisting in the regular army will be the corporals and sergeants who will train the draftees, and, last, volunteers will be able to select the branch of service they like.

## General Kilner, Famed As World War Hero, Dead

—

**WASHINGTON**—Brig. Gen. Walter Glen Kilner, 52, (retired) committed suicide here by gas in the kitchen of a friend's apartment. He was former assistant chief of the Air Corps and holder of three military decorations.

Gen. Kilner was made a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by President Roosevelt in January to fill the place vacated by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. He was a member of the Curtis-Wright Airplane Corporation and was a member of the board of directors of Pan American Airways.

During the World War he built

up and commanded the Third Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun, France, largest flying school in the world. For his services there he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal, the Order of St. Michael and St. George (British) and made an officer of the French Legion of Honor.

—

7. Construction of 200 new

warplanes for the Army, not including 67 vessels already under construction or for which previous appropriation has been made.

8. Construction of 14,393 warplanes for the Navy.

9. Construction of hundreds new houses to shelter workers in defense industries.

## NO FUNDS FOR GUARD

The bill does not contain funds for defraying the training expenses of the national guard in the coming mobilization or for the contingents of drafted troops. These funds will be asked in another supplemental defense bill yet to be introduced.

Warnings have been sounded against profiteering on national defense contracts. Opponents of the draft bill in the Senate refused to permit its passage until the Senate agreed to draft industry as well as man-power.

The defense commission issued a warning to retail trade associations that the present emergency is a time for "total" national sacrifice for the common welfare and any attempt to make it a time for quick financial profits would be met with prompt and vigorous measures from the Government.

At the same time, the commission consumer protection division warned retailers that the Government is prepared to "get tough" with those who try to impose on the public with unfounded admonitions to "buy now and buy more, for goods later become scarce."